BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,827 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th Oct.
GANGES	4196	800	E Stewart	5th Nov.
PARRAMATTA	4359	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
VERONA	311	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Mule	10th ,,
CATHAY	3983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
ASSAM	3938	600	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	557	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	
ARPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	T. Collin ,, 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.
For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT

LEADING FITTER and LEADING BOILER-MAKER REQUIRED at Hubli Workshops, also a few NATIVE FITTERS and BOILER-MAKERS accustomed to Locomotive Work. Applications to be made to the Locomotive Superintendent, Hubli.—
Hubli, Oct. 23, 1886.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "NUDDEA" ..3,000 ,, ,, 24th November
S.S. "KANGRA" ..1,978 ,, ,, 8th December
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 ,, ,, 22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, October, 27, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

NEW SEASON'S SUPPLY EXPECTED IN TEN DAYS,
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ORDERS REGISTERED.

TREACHER & Co. Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING HOOKS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous patrons that their Soda Water Godowns are now completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; and they are now in a position to supply their constituents with Ærated Waters of a very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
Limeade	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Covering, dammering, &c., packages and drawing off porter.	Under Schedule No. 11.	Tenders to be received on 8th Nov. 1886.
	Hospital bedding & clothing (General contract.)	Do. No. 22.	Do. 22nd do.
	Hired boat tonnage, sea and land carriage.	Do. No. 23.	Do. 11th do.
	Tonnage on country craft, sea and land carriage from Bombay to Vengoria, Mandvi, Persian Gulf, Aden, &c.	Do. No. 23 B. and No. 2 Amalgamated.	Do. 15th do.
	Hired bezgaries, &c., and hammallage.	Do. No. 36.	Do. 18th do.
Bombay ... Poona ..... Ahmednagar Mhow ..... Nusseerabad Neemuch .. Karachi Hyderabad Deesa ..... Ahmedabad Jubbulpore.	Tinning cooking utensils.	Do. No. 12.	Do. 8th do.
	Stationery and book binding.	Do. No. 13.	Do. do.
	Purchase of litter of transport and slaughter cattle.	Do. No. 15.	Do. 11th do.
	Hospital bedding, clothing (local contract.)	Do. No. 22.	Do. 22nd do.
	Gal. champagne, lime juice, &c.	Do. No. 26.	Do. 11th do.
	Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27.	Do. 15th do.
	Firewood and charcoal.	Do. No. 28.	Do. do.
	Coffee.	Do. No. 29.	Do. do.
Karachi	Covering, dammering packages, &c.	Under Schedule No. 11.	Tenders to be received on 8th Nov. 1886.
Karachi ..... Poona	Steam coal, English, for Bakery.	Do. No. 25.	Do. 11th do.

Tenders for the purchase of litter under schedule No. 15 will not be received at Poona.

The Tenders for the supply of hospital bedding and clothing under Schedule No. 22 will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, instead of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

The Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, will also receive tenders for the supply of steam coal, under Schedule No. 25, required for the Government Bakeries at Poona and Karachi.

E. S. WALCOTT,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 14th September 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite: the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

	STILL WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	HALF Bottles Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	... A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	19 0	10 8
GEISENHEIM.	... Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	... Of great fragrance, pure and natural	27 0	
HOCKHEIM	... A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	25 0	13 8
NIERSTEIN	... Very soft and good bouquet	29 0	15 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	... A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	35 0	18 8
JOHANNISBERG	... The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	45 0	24 0
	SPARKLING WINES.		
SUPERIOR HOCK	... Delicate flavour and bouquet.	38 0	20 8
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	... The very finest wine of its kind	46 0	24 8
FINE MOSELLE	... Fine, full flavour	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	... Very fragrant	38 0	21 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	... Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0	25 0

TREACHER & AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE AND SHIRIT MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.	SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12	Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11 8
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0	,, ,, Embroidered Fronts	,, 19 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0	Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2 12
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0	Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16 8
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8	Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21 0
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8	PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
International	2 8	Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8	Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 2 12
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17 8
Brown Merino	from 8 0		
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6 8		
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8		
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9 0		
International do.	from 3 0		

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55 0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.	
Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75 0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Do. do. oak hoop	12 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0
PICCOLO BANJOS.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40 0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10 0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5 0
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.	
4 inches in diameter	12 0
12 do.	9 0
11 do.	6 0
9 do. with tacked head	3 0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!
CHARLS SILLIMAN'S MONTFERRAUD.

A SUPERIOR WINE of exceedingly fine flavour and bouquet, imported from Bordeaux. Just on hand. Compares favourably in prices and quality with any other Brand in Market.

Try a bottle, try a bottle, for Rs. 1-2.
Per case of one dozen quarts, Rs. 12-8.

J. BERMOND, JEUNE AND FILSAINE'S
CLARET.

Imported direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are DELICIOUS and pleasant to the taste, and make excellent high-class DINNER BEVERAGES.

	Doz. Pts.	Doz. Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9 0	14 0
Claret*	10 8	16 8
Claret**	11 4	18 8
Claret***	12 0	19 8
Claret****	13 8	22 8

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniatures to life size in the best styles at moderate prices. Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs. 25
,, sterling silver case	,, 40
In hunting white metal case	,, 28
,, sterling silver case	,, 45
In cut hunting white metal case	,, 30
,, sterling silver case	,, 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA is expected to reach here on or about the 8th proximo, and will leave for Zanzibar on the 15th. For Freight and Passage, apply to the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages not exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 27, 1886.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Qualifications—

Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.

Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICANTS for the POST of ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Prince's Dock, are informed that the VACANCY has been FILLED up.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 27, 1886.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. MOTEE BHOODUR and GIRDHUR KILLABHOY in our Firm have CEASED from the 1st instant.

G. MOTEE & CO.

Bombay, October 27, 1886.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES.
EXPECTED SHORTLY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS,
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE,
Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-2-0; by V. P. Post, Re. 1-4-0.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS.
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1887 1887
OFFICE AND SCRIBBLING DIARIES.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE!

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF

Valuable and handsome English and artistic design, drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soenne, beautiful table ornaments, rich ceromos, handsome English, Hyderabad and Persian hall carpets, sewing machine, kerosine lamps by Honey and T. Keating, English writing table, Japanese screen, arms and ammunition, valuable books, China and coir matting, travelling kit, anglian music racks, fancy brackets, door curtains, rich sets of glassware, handsome sets of chinaware, best plated ware, table cutlery, copper utensils, toilet furniture, a collection of choice and rare plants in variety, garden implements, &c., &c., the property of J. Trevor, Esq., and A. C. Trevor, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction, by the undersigned, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, (the garden at 7 a. m., and furniture, &c., at 1 p.m.).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF EARTHENWARE JUNCTION PIPES.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st November 1886, at 2 p. m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's store-yard on the Esplanade, a quantity of earthenware junction pipes, 3' by 12," 2' by 12," and 2, by 9"; and saddle pipes 12.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1886.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett. —BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupatti.
Tinnevelly District.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st JANUARY ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES to this Company for the year 1887.

Tender forms with Conditions and List of Stores are procurable on payment of Rupees three for each set on application to the Store-keeper B. and N.-W. Railway Co., Sonpur.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "TENDER for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES" and be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co., and be delivered by noon of the 8th November next at the Company's Offices, Gorakhpur.

The Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co. reserves to himself the right to reject any or the whole the Tenders.

RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED as EARNEST MONEY must accompany each tender to prove *bona-fides* of intending Tenderers.

Sonpur, 24th Sept., 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Come and See our New Stock of Toys, nice opportunity to select from. Prices very Cheap.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Churchgate-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

FORT GYMNASIUM CLASS, for Europeans exclusively, open every night from 8 o'clock. Rs. 2 per month, AHMED KHAN, No. 6, Sassoon Buildings.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BONA-FIDE SALE of J. OLIVER and A. C. TREVOR Esqrs' Art Furniture, on SATURDAY, the 30th, at 1 p.m., and Garden at 7 a.m.

FOR SALE—A TENT 24 by 15½ ft., made of Lecmann and Gatty's fast-dyed Kaki Drill. Apply to E. SPINNER and Co., 13, Hornby Row.

RARE OPPORTUNITY to Up-Country Residents—We offer one case of 50 pieces of useful Glassware for Rs. 12 only. Contents on application to SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR in Church Gate Street, suitable as Offices or a Shop. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

TO LET—From the 1st proximo, ROOMS on the top-floor of Dhobee Talao Police Station, suitable for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to "B. J.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—DOG-CART, PONY, HARNESS and STABLE REQUISITES, a decent turn-out. Rs. 375. Apply to "P. A.," care of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BEING the last day of DEWALI, a great variety of ICES is prepared at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY; also Wines, Spirits and French Liquers of the best quality, 25, Church Gate Street.

ICES! ICES!! Rose, Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple, Water Ice, Pastry, every day fresh. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. MORENAS and Co., General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANJY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MATHUMS & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TO OPTICIANS AND DEALERS IN SPECTACLES.—A few gross of best Brazilian pebble spectacles. Numbers well assorted. Just arrived. Wholesale to dealers only. For prices, &c., apply to "Pebbles," *Bombay Gazette*.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SOHABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 10, Medows-street, Fort.

WARMING STOVES admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglan, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interreguum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Minab, near Bandar Abas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohameden law court.

HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
Sirteep.

INDIAN 'XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market,

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

THE Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railways between Hubli and Harrihar (79 miles) will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on Monday, the 18th October 1886.

The Stations on this extension are:—

Hubli.	Haveri.
Kundgol.	Byadgi.
Saunahi.	Kajri.
Gudgeri.	Ranibennur.
Yalvigi.	Chalgeri.
Hattimattur.	Harrihar.
Koltur.	

Trains will run as follows:—

Up Train.	Down Train.
Harrihar .....Depr. 3-20 p.m.	Hubli .....Depr. 6-30 a.m.
Ranibennur.. " 4-20 "	Gudgeri..... " 8-16 "
Haveri ..... " 6-5 "	Haveri ..... " 10-20 "
Gudgeri ..... " 8-18 "	Ranibennur.. " 12 noon.
Hubli .....Arri. 9-50 "	Harihar .....Arri. 12-50 p.m.

For further information, see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's Stations.

G. M. STEWART.
Agent.

Dharwar, 16th October, 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co, Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and nausea, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will profile yourself with that marvellous remedy CHLORODYNE, discovered (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £880,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers wilbe out charge, if remitted some through the bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisonheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.		
Braunneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" —	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Sonnenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Very fine " "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Cahnons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
St. Estepne	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	14

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer- Red Bars { spiis }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 28 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	" 18	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
" "	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	" 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	" 16 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	40 0	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	" ...
Finest do	" 20 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs. 0 9
	1 do. 1 0
	2 do. 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 0 12

TERMS—
Not cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOSF, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ... £300,690
" 1885 ... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ... £1,579,078 3 9 | 1878 ... £4,049,15 14 1
1878 ... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ... £5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—City of Canterbury (s), from Liverpool; and Nurjehan (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Titania, River Indus, and City of Canterbury entered, and the s. s. Draco left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 23rd inst. shows an increase of Rs. 1,34,710 in receipts.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Ameersingjee, a Sirdar of Jumboo, arrived here on Tuesday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Girgaum.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fancy bazaar will be held at the parochial house adjoining St. Joseph's Chapel, Oomercarry, commencing from Sunday, the 31st instant, for a day or so, in aid of St. Joseph's Library, on the occasion of the titular feast of the saint.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Phoijao Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found loitering by night at Abdool Raymon Street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, touching the death of Matadin Mahimlall, aged 60 years, a sepoy in the service of the Company. He accidentally fell into the dry dock when the water was let into it, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nathoobhoy Ebrahimjee, aged 30 years, a dealer in gunny bags. He was very much involved, and took a poisonous dose of opium on Tuesday, and died from from its effects at 3 a. m. yesterday morning at the hospital, where he was removed by his relatives. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

A NOTED PICKPOCKET.—Succaram Govind, *alias* Succaram Yessoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-8, from the pocket of Succaram Moogatrao, on Tuesday forenoon at the Victoria Gardens. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the theft. He admitted seven previous convictions of a similar nature, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.—Anandia Baloo, living at Lohar Street, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of nineteen *pootlees*, or gold beads, valued at Rs. 153, alleged to have been stolen from an open box in his room while he was away at work on that day. A man named Govind Chapujee, who was seen in complainant's house during his absence, is suspected to have committed the theft, and has been arrested and detained for futher enquiry.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS ON THE PUBLIC ROADS.—Panna Mega and thirty-four others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of letting off fireworks on the public roads on Tuesday night. They were fined in sums varying from 4 to 8 annas each.—Succaram Mathajee and eighty-five others were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, also of letting off fireworks on the public roads, and were fined in sums varying from 8 annas to Re. 1 each.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Gopal Narayen, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Parramatta, lying in the Prince's Dock, was severely injured about his left leg by a bale of piecegoods accidentally falling upon him while working in the hold of that vessel on Tuesday. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Tar Coja Hakeem Coja, another day labourer, employed on board the s.s. Draco, lying in the Prince's Dock, was seriously injured on Tuesday last, by a bag of wheat accidentally falling upon him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENTS.—A Mahomedan lad, aged 15 years, named Goolam Tyebally, living on the fourth floor of a house in Mutton Road, on Tuesday night, while engaged packing some fireworks in a tin case, they suddenly exploded, and burst the case, several pieces of tin being driven into the boy's body. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.—Tookaram Dhondoo, living at Parel Road, was severely burnt about his back, on Tuesday night, by the accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Soolaman Goolam, a Punjabi, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver armlet, valued at 4 annas, from a child aged three years, at the Null Bazaar Fish Market, on Monday evening last. The cries of the child attracted the attention of the mother, when the accused dropped the silver ornament that he had removed, and was endeavouring to make his escape, but some of the persons about, who witnessed the occurrence, arrested him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA CAMP MISSION SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The above school, which has been under the superintendence of the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, of the Free Church Mission, celebrated its annual prize distribution on Monday last. The school receives a Government grant of Rs. 646, and when visited by the Educational Inspector on the 17th of September last, was reported to be in a healthy and thriving condition. One of the principal subjects attended to and taught in this institution, it must be mentioned, is a good and fundamental knowledge of the Scriptures, which is necessary for native converts. Among the prizes which were distributed by Miss Beaumont were a number of articles better appreciated by the scholars than books, and these the winners received very thankfully. The number of scholars present on this year's roll are nearly three hundred, and we find that the number has increased considerably when compared with that of the past year. Though there are no Brahmins in the list of scholars, there are a large number of boys of other castes. It only remains to be remarked that from the kind and fatherly treatment given to the boys by their superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, they hold him in such regard and esteem as those who are kind deserve to be held. After the distribution of the prizes, a fortnight's holidays were granted to the scholars.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE VINDICATION OF GRANT DUFF.

"So are they all, all honourable men."—(*See to-day's telegram.*)

The man who digs himself a tomb
And hastes to drop forgotten in it,
May justly, ere he meets his doom,
Address Creation in a Minute.
It cannot harm a reputation
Gone past all prospect of salvation.

"Oh! very honourable men"—
Thus writes the Ruler of Madras—
Your 'enemies' are happy, when
[illegible]s of right you overpass.
[illegible]why,

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

The market was closed to-day on account of the Dewalee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s; steam-ship Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, arived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (Oct. 16), with a cargo of timber and rice.

The steam-ship City of Canterbury, 2,099 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (Sept. 30th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Sinkerson, Master Sinkerson, Rev. Mr Macornish, Mr. Burgess, and Capt. and Mrs. Fry. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

25TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
„ California	2295	W. S. Young	B	W. & A. Graham
„ Parramatta	2681	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes	...	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Lawada	2140	A. Liddiard	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Knight of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheilds	F	K., Nixon & Co.
„ C. Cameron	1485	J. R. Kewly	G	F., Muir & Co.
„ Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	H	Mc'ulloch.
„ C. Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Knight of St. George	1972	J. T. Thomas	L	K., Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Draco	1112	J. Douglas	N	F., Muir & Co.
„ Mount Bay	..	G. Spray	P	B., Craig & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	J. Walters	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Cameo	...	.....	..	.....
„ Titania	...	.....	..	.....
„ River Indus	..	.....	..	.....

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
27	City of Canterbury (s)	Gray	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Nurjehan (s)	Budd	Rangoon, Oct. 16.

The Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Bhownuggur.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Canterbury, for Liverpool.
„ Purulia, for Persian Gulf.
„ Commilla, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

22 Tibre (s) ..... Trocine ..... Colombo, Oct. 17.
Clan Matheson ..... Gourbay ..... Glasgow, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22.—Steamers Secundra, Simla, Coconada and Japan. Ship County of Caithness.
Oct. 23.—Steamers Maharani and Africa. Ship Empire.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

24 Chusan (s) ..... London.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

23 Avocet (s) ..... Calcutta.
24 Chusan (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—10 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lawada s—4,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

River Indus s—750 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lamports s—5,000 cwts gingelly seed and 1,600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros

Kt. of St. John s—3,200 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lawada s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts castor seed, 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, 2,001 cwts groundnuts, 216 cwts mustard seed and 100 cwts weed seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts ground nuts, Lang Moir and Co.; 10,497 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, 1,400 cwts castor seed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—4,000 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Mount Bay s—375 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Titania s—25 bales twist, T. Sittaram; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co.; 225 bales twist, Tharia Topun; 287 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy and Co.; 30 bales twist, Essa bin Khalifa; 278 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 290 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co.; 27 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 21 cwts storax, R. Jewraj.

Hydaspes s—31 chests opium, Tharia Topun; 3 cwts ivory, 14 cwts benjamin, 20 cwts gum and 1 case gold stone, R. Purshotum.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—25 bales twist, Tharia Topun.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 26.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, SSE, S, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	133
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·66
„ year	99·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th Oct.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, October 28, 1886.

The quarterly general meeting of the Vol. Club will be held on Friday, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m. at the Club Room.

Lieut. E. F. Nicholson, D. Company, is granted 15 days' leave of absence from this date.

Vol. T. W. E. Axford, D. Company, is granted six months, leave of absence from this date.

The Southern India Match will take place on Saturday next, the 30th inst., at 7 a. m., and both second class Target will be reserved during the week for practice.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval 6-30 a.m., Company and Aiming and Position Drill for Recruits, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

J. J. Hospital, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-45 p.m.

Byculla School, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

St. Peter's School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, on Mondays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Bakery's Compound, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 p.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

As no Recruits will be allowed to commence Target practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at Position and Aiming Drill. All recruits should take the earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

Commandant's parade at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday at the Town Hall.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult MR. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "Spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIS'S PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name implies, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIS'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, they are entirely free from prismatic traction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highes Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FEDDEN—ALLEN—September 23, at the Parish Church, Cowfold, Sussex, by the Rev Sidney H Nobbs, Curate in charge of Aldwick, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev James Browell, Francis Fedden, A R S M, F G S, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, to Annie, eldest daughter of William H Allen, of the Drewitts, Cowfold, and No 1, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

THURMAN—HOLLOWAY—September 30, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. G. Lewis, W. A. Thurman, to Arabella Honoria Holloway. (English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

GLEIG—October 24, at the European General Hospital, Captain DeLacy McDougall Gleig, H. M's. Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—October 22, at Coonoor, the wife of H Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Madras Lancers, of a son.
EGELIN—October 15, at Kanchrapara, the wife of J Egelin, of a son.
GODFREY—October 23, at 3 Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of J Godfrey, P W D, of a son.
MONEY—October 21, at Hoti Mardan, the wife of Lieut-Colonel E A Money, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DOWNEY—October 19, at Meean Mir, Ida, the beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs Downey, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 19 years and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S speech at Bradford, in order to be fully understood, must be read in connection with the passages in the Dartford speech in which he dealt with foreign affairs. So read it will seem a developement from certain germs of political doctrine therein contained, and as the developement theory has from of old been deemed a good answer to charges of novelty or inconsistency the Bradford speech may thus be made to appear consistent with the one that went before. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's latest pronouncement is in the direction of a modified Manchesterism. The doctrine of non-intervention was never much more nearly asserted by Cobden, Mr. Bright, or any other member of the Manchester School which until now we were all believing to be almost dead. It is not non-intervention pure and simple to which Her Majesty's Government have committed themselves, but it is non-intervention under stress of circumstance, the constraining circumstance being the transitional stage though which the polity of Europe is passing. Whether this is a good excuse or a bad one, it is under cover of it that Lord Randolph Churchill affirms the propriety of England keeping her fingers out of other people's pies. If Lord Salisbury's Chancellor of the Exchequer can talk like this without being accused by his friends of "craven fears of being great" how strange a transformation has come over the ordinary Conservative theory of English obligations, in regard to continental policy! It is easy to catch the application of the general principle which he appears to have laid down. He means to tell the world once more that "the Austrian sentinel is on the ramparts," and that it is the Austrian sentinel's business and not ours to call "who goes there?" whenever the Russian uniform is seen near the drawbridge. The business of England at this juncture, according to Her Majesty's Government, is to see that Austria does her business. Compliments to Austria upon her solicitude for liberty seem to fill an important place in the *modus operandi*, and next to them come a series of arguments addressed to Austro-Hungarian statesmen which read like "It is very nearly everything to you that Russia should be kept out of the Balkans, and it is very nearly nothing to us. Go on then, and may luck attend you." This is the obvious reading of that passage in the Dartford speech in which Lord Randolph Churchill, having quoted M. Tisza's declaration in the Hungarian Parliament, said, "It may well be that England can honourably and safely afford to view with much satisfaction that Power whose interests are most directly and vitally concerned assuming the foremost part in this great international work." But we seem to see in the transition theory enunciated at Bradford on Tuesday something more than a declaration of the general principle by which the conduct of the Government in regard to Bulgaria will be guided. The sense of transition, if it be real, must influence our dealings with much larger questions than that which happens to be before us at this particular moment. Have the Government who are the depositories of Lord Beaconsfield's tradition made up their minds that the retention of Constantinople in the hand of the Turk is not essential to the safety of the Empire? Europe went to war at the beginning of the eighteenth century to exclude a French Prince from the succession to the Throne of Spain. In the nineteenth century, when the Spanish Marriages brought a very nearly analogous set of considerations into view, we thought that France was sufficiently punished by the hard things that Lord Palmerston said about Louis Philippe's duplicity. Constantinople will not necessarily through all time mean to us all that it meant during the Crimean war, any more than the Pyrenees have always meant to Europe all that they meant during the campaigns of Lord Randolph Churchill's ancestor Marlborough. We may learn more about this later on, but the studious efforts that have been made in England of late to show that Her Majesty's present advisers have not given up the conventional idea about Constantinople are significant enough. It should, besides, be noted that the basis of that idea has never been more freely canvassed than it has been this year, under the rule of a Conservative Government. As to Ireland the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have been sufficiently frank. Favourable accounts are said to be received from that country, and if they are as favourable as they are said to be, it may be hoped that there will be no need for the Cabinet to decide the question whether Parliament should be called together shortly to pass special measures for the protection of the peace in certain districts. General Buller's success ought, if it is as great as his friends have declared it to be, to have rendered that superfluous.

THE nomination of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab has raised in the minds of many of his old friends in the Land of the Five Rivers the expectation that the educational policy of the Province, of which we have heard a good deal for some time past, will not always continue to be precisely what it is now. Sir Lepel, it is true, may think it his duty to accept things as they stand, and may prefer not to disturb arrangements against which at one time he thought it equally his duty to raise an emphatic and a very practical protest. Kings do not always carry out, when they come to the throne, the professions which they have made when heirs apparent. It has, nevertheless, already been thought while in the Punjab to recall the fact that not much more than a year ago Sir Lepel Griffin, to show his dissatisfaction with the policy of disorientalizing the Punjab University, resigned his fellowship, and that in stating his reason for doing so he pretty plainly gave it as his belief that money that had been given for the promotion of Oriental learning had been expended for quite other purposes. The friends of Oriental learning in the Punjab must take account of the obligations of that principle of administrative continuity which binds even Liberal Governments to accept the acts and legislation of their Conservative predecessors. But we must not wonder if they treat the return of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Province as an encouragement to reopen the question which Sir Charles Aitchison and his Government endeavoured to close by a series of resolutions last April, which we reviewed at the time. That the belief in a wrong expenditure of the funds contributed to the University prevails in the Punjab cannot be doubted, and we are not aware that it has been in any way weakened by Sir Charles Aitchison's resolutions, carefully and judicially though they were in expressing the belief that instead of English learning having been favoured at the expense of Oriental, it is Oriental learning that has been favoured at the expense of English. We are almost afraid to say how many lakhs the protesting party say have been lost to the University Treasury by this reputed departure from its original aim. But there is undoubted warrant for the belief that the purse strings of princely liberality have been tightened since the notion has got abroad that the former donors are not getting what they subscribed for. The Punjab Government may have made out a good case against Dr. Leitner, the Anjuman-i-Punjab, and the contributing Chiefs. But they have failed in the most important part of the task they took in hand, inasmuch as they have not satisfied the people whose criticisms had provoked them to take pen in hand. Nor will these people be conciliated by the treatment that Dr. Leitner, the persevering if somewhat too persistent champion of Oriental learning, seems likely to get at the hands of the India Office. Dr. Leitner's controversy with the Punjab Government, or rather with the Education Department of the Province, has not been in all respects a pleasant episode; but he has fought honourably enough for a principle which he believes to be sound, and which was certainly in greater favour at Lahore at the time the University was founded than his opponents are willing to admit. But he has done distinguished service to India and to Oriental learning, service which the Punjab Government itself have thought would only be adequately recognized by bestowing upon him on his retirement in ill-health, after twenty-two years' work, a pension of £750 per annum. In lieu of this the Secretary of State proposes to give the very different pension of five thousand rupees per annum. So far as this may be a personal injustice Dr. Leitner must be left to fight it out with the India Office, with such help as the Punjab Government may be disposed to give him. We are concerned with it only on the public ground that a conspicuously meagre recognition of the work that Dr. Leitner has done in India will be interpreted as a new indication of hostility to the principle which he has endeavoured to give effect to during his career in this country—the principle that money given for the promotion of Oriental learning though the medium of the vernacular literature ought to be jealously restricted to that purpose. There is no need to reopen the controversy in which Macaulay, with an energy not quite free from a tendency to travesty, combatted the idea of conveying to the people the higher education of the West in the languages of the East. It is enough to remember that when this institution was founded the promoters and those who associated themselves with it by name and gifts did so with their eyes open, and that they perfectly well knew what was meant when subscriptions were asked for a house of learning in which "the ancient and new sciences of the Arabic, Persian, and Urdu languages, and similarly of the Sanscrit, Hindi, and Gurmakhi" would be taught and perfected, and in which "their own traditional and indigenous sciences" would be taught to the people. This is not a basis upon which it is either convenient or honourable to denationalise the education of a people, and though it may be easy enough to call Dr. Leitner a fanatic for saying so, he is after all in this matter the champion of the class for whose benefit the Oriental side of the University was intended, as well as the spokesman of the class to whom the Government look for its chief support.

THE old struggle between attack and defence goes on as fiercely as ever, and in no branch of military material is it more conspicuous than in the manufacture of torpedoes. The original torpedo was a sort of floating mine, and looked like a buoy with knobs on the top. The knobs were fuzes against which the vessel struck and exploded the powder in the buoy, to its own destruction. But this primitive pattern soon passed away, as the chances of a ship striking the buoy were very remote and a spar torpedo succeeded it. But the boats on the bows of which the torpedo laden spar was bound were too much exposed to fire to often succeed in firing their charge, and they died absolutely the day the machine gun was introduced. Then arose the fish torpedo, propelled from a boat and carrying gun-cotton in its head. But the great difficulty in this was that if the torpedo struck any small obstruction (insufficient to explode it) such as a shark or a spar, it deflected from its course and was useless. To remedy this the Whitehead torpedo was invented, the mechanism of which is one of the few secrets that have really been kept, and which returns to its original direction and *depth* beneath the surface after any deflection, thus insuring its striking the ship aimed at, provided it starts in the true direction and the ship does not move from its original place. But neither the Whitehead nor the fish torpedoes were perfect, because they could not be depended on to strike a ship when manœuvring, as when they had once started on their journey nothing could stop them, and consequently they could be dodged if perceived. To protect ships from the attacks of torpedoes, large iron nets were let down, and suspended on spars, at some distance from the ship's sides, against which the torpedoes explode harmlessly. There appears to be a mistake about the object of these nets, *i.e.*, that they are intended to burst the torpedoes at a distance from the ship, and render it harmless. However strong and heavy the torpedo, it cannot break through the net by sheer force, because the resistance would be sufficient to explode it. To obviate the difficulty in striking a manœuvring ship, an Australian named Brennan has invented a torpedo that can be steered, and this will shortly be introduced into the English service. As this torpedo leaves the ship or harbour it unwinds a coil of fine wire on each side of it, by which it can be steered in any direction, as the ends are left at the starting point. Thus the torpedo can be made to pursue a manœuvring enemy, and even be so steered as to pass through the hole in the net made by a previous explosion, and thus reach the sides of the ship. But the new American double torpedo is more suitable for the attack of ships protected by netting than even the Brennan. The head of this formidable weapon consists of a charge strong enough to burst a passage through the netting, through which passage a second torpedo, dovetailed into the tail of the first but separated by the explosion, passes to the ship's side. This is an almost certain weapon, because the rear charge must follow in the track of its leader, and consequently there is little or no chance of its missing the passage, and it follows up so closely, that, even if the netting be loose, the folds have no time to close over the hole before the passage of the second weapon. If Nordenfeldt's submarine torpedo-boat prove as effective in practice as it has in proof, a perfectly new departure in this branch of the science has been opened out. The submarine-boat carries its torpedo on the top of its upper dock, and above the torpedo are fixed gigantic suckers. Sinking beneath the waves, the boat pursues its unseen course till it arrives beneath the doomed vessel; then rising slowly it allows the suckers to firmly adhere to the bottom of the ship. It then sheers off to a safe distance and fires the torpedo by electricity, the only danger being that it is possible, in action, for the submarine-boat to mistake the vessel, and blow up one of its own friends. The harbour of Bombay would seem more suited for defence by submarine mines, fired by electricity from two batteries, one on the shore and another on one of the islands. By taking a line from each battery and joining the connection as long as the ship is on that line, the exact position of the ship is determined and an effective explosion secured.

AN important step has been taken in the direction of giving a practical shape to the movement for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The Lady President and the members of the Central Committee have prepared a scheme for awarding gold and silver medals to the female students who acquit themselves with most success at examinations in connection with the Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore Universities and the Madras Medical College. The scheme is not the work of an amateur body, nor has it been hastily undertaken, it is the outcome of mature consideration after protracted consultations with the highest medical authorities in India. The medals are of two classes—gold and silver, the former being named after the Queen-Empress, while the Viceroy lends his name to the latter. It is proposed to award annually four of the Queen-Empress's gold medals. Two of them will be available at Calcutta and Lahore, respectively, for students from Bengal, N[illegible] Provinces, and the Punjab who have [illegible] the M.B. or L.M.S. examinations [illegible] of those Universities. The re[illegible] will be placed at the disp[illegible] and Madras, respectively [illegible] for the students who h[illegible] and M.D. examin[illegible] University, or the I[illegible] aminations of the [illegible] Viceroy's silver m[illegible] annually for com[illegible] the Hospital Ass[illegible] Provinces and the[illegible] Calcutta, one at L[illegible] Bombay one silver m[illegible] students who have qua[illegible] practitioners," and in [illegible] who hold the qualifi[illegible] titioner." To rend[illegible] a gold medal she mus[illegible] of the total number of marks possible. This high standard has been fixed with the object of conferring the medal on the recipient, a position in keeping with the honour done to the National Association by the Queen-Empress's interest in its work and progress.

SOLDIER LORE—II.

WE really hardly appreciate sufficiently how comfortable we are, and what conveniences we have for travelling compared with our fellow-countrymen of the last century. We are inclined now to grumble if the mail takes 18 days coming from England to Bombay; or if in a voyage out, not across the Continent, we are over 26 days. One hundred years ago, a young Cadet wrote: "On which day we anchored in perfect safety in Madras roads, just one hundred and sixty-two days from the period at which we quitted Portsmouth."

* * *

A Cadet on landing then received the princely allowance of one rupee a day. However, when appointed to a regiment, &c., certain allowances brought up his income to very much more, and there must have been some means for young soldiers to shake the Pagoda Tree, which we now-a-days have no idea of. The same writer mentions a certain Lieutenant Hodges, a brave and gallant soldier on the staff of Governor Hornby, who was killed at the assault on the fortress of "Sadashughur" (as it is called) in 1783, and who, though only 24 years of age, had "already acquired a reputed fortune of 10,000 pounds." That was a pretty good sum for a young subaltern, even favored with the most lucrative appointments, to have amassed.

* * *

A young officer's career on his arrival at Bombay was at the time we write of very different to what it is now. Until he obtained an appointment in a regiment he was kept in Bombay, probably in very close, stuffy quarters within the walls of the Fort. His military duties, guards, drills, &c., were carried on in regular European uniform; a closely-buttoned tight-fitting coatee, with a stock round his neck, high enough and stiff enough to make his life a burden to him. When he got a regiment, possibly up-country, he had a long dreary dawk journey, and a mofussil life was his perchance for many years. A mofussil existence in those days was very different to what it is now; no daily post with the Indian papers, no weekly mail with news only 17 days old from England, and no ice except in some stations, what was called pit-ice, thin flakes obtained during the cold weather from water placed in open vessels during the night, collected and stored in a mass, in pits. Certainly present times have great advantages over "the good old times," but doubtless people were just as happy then.

* * *

In the early days of the Bombay Army, there were very few medical men attached to it, and native troops were more often sent into action without medical attendance than with it, especially small parties. Consequently there was often some very rough and ready surgery performed. At an engagement at the head of the Hyder Ghaut (as it was then called), not far from Carwar, a havildar was wounded, and his commanding officer, a young subaltern, thus describes the circumstance: "The poor havildar had been shot through the breast, the ball lodging in the fleshy part of the back; and as he complained piteously of the agony which it occasioned, imploring that the ball might be extracted, I gave him a glass of rum, and with my razor cut the ball out of his back. *He breathed his last through the orifice*, and almost instantly expired." There were fine old soldiers in those days, and with far greater hardships and privations, fought as bravely and faithfully as their successors do now.

* * *

Nowadays that military minds of this Presidency, and civil minds too, are so much exercised on the subject of the "Bombay Defences," we can hardly imagine what a very formidable fortress Bombay was once considered, with the main port, and the long line of fortified sea wall, and the detached fort where our European General Hospital now is. All is now changed. Where the ramparts of the fort frowned defiance are now to be found busy streets, fine buildings, fountains, &c., all telling of peace and prosperity rather than of war. Considerable parts of the old sea wall still remain, and certain parts of the defences towards the land, but these latter are being demolished, and soon none of the old works will be left. But though the old order of things has passed away, a satisfactory new one as regards defences has not taken its place. In the opinion of Bombayites of old the defences were very much what they should be; they were considered very nearly impregnable. A hundred years ago this is what was thought of them: "Of the sea line of works, there are few but will acknowledge that the aspect is truly formidable; and well and honorably defended might bid defiance to any attack that could be brought to bear upon it." Bombay has not kept pace with the times; no one could say nowadays that there was anything "formidable" about the Bombay defences, though committees innumerable have sat on them, and schemes and estimates without number have been worked out.

* * *

Bombay boasted one hotel in those days, kept by a Mr. Macfarlane. It is not very easy to discover where its locality was. The morality of the attendants was very much below par. *Par example*: An officer taking his coat off during dinner on account of the heat, and putting it over the back of the chair, found on resuming it that all the money he possessed had been abstracted from the breast pocket. He may perhaps be considered fortunate not to have lost the coat as well.

* * *

The uniform of our senior officers is much more *de règle* than it very often was in times passed. Sometimes we see a startling departure from regulations in the matter of costume, but this is unusual. Most Bombayites can remember a certain General, commanding the Poona Division some years ago, whose occasional eccentricities in costume were very marked. One of his favourite ones was wearing a forage cap peak to the back. In later years, too, we have got quite accustomed to the sight of a pair of Newmarket boots, hunting spurs and a cigarette on parade. Of course only one man can do this at a time; he who happens to command. I have seen, too, a Governor of this Presidency met on a certain bunder when landing by a retired General Officer in patrol coat, helmet and pyjamas. None of these costumes, however, come up in Eastern gorgeousness to that of Major-General Sir Hector Munro, who used habitually to wear "a dusky red Bengal silk coat and a straw sombrero covered with green silk." That is something like a dress. Let me commend our Generals, who wish to be a little out of the common, to adopt this style.

* * *

From war to love is but a short road, and I have just come across an account of a proceeding on the part of two British [illegible] which, though it ended happily, was [illegible] injudicious though plucky and high-spirit[illegible] the year 1770, at Rajamundry, a B[illegible] was going to be burnt on the f[illegible] her dead husband. She was know[illegible] and beautiful. Two young [illegible] detachment of Madras troop[illegible] this immolation as downri[illegible] mined not only to prever[illegible] fair Brahmin—with, I [illegible] honorable intention[illegible]

Crowds h[illegible] sacrifice [illegible] "a gir[illegible] took[illegible] t[illegible]

session of the gates. This was not known by the commander of the force until morning, and he considered Lieutenant Ross's conduct was so subversive of military discipline in quitting the position in which he had been ordered to remain, that he placed the young officer in arrest. It is pleasant to find, however, that he was on account of his known gallantry and other good qualities very shortly released.

INQUIRER.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad of the opportunity of being able to reply to the letter, dated the 23rd instant, signed by Mr. Cook, manager of the above company, as instructed by the directors, and which it must be admitted is a sorry attempt to answer mine of the 22nd idem.

I admit having signed the certificate quoted, which was also signed by Mr. R. Concessio (one of the guarantors of the late firm of Barton and Co.), but would mention that this certificate was with respect to the stock for the previous year, and which was accepted by the directors and passed by the shareholders at a regular meeting of the latter, and which stock had been duly checked by an "experienced accountant"; but I would beg to state that this certificate has nothing to do with the matter referred to by the directors in their report, dated 30th September last.

Allow me to quote the following from the directors' report, dated the 26th December 1885, for the period ending 30th June of the same year:—

"The books of the company were closed on the 30th June as was determined at the last meeting of the shareholders. An inventory of the stock was prepared as usual by your manager, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Robert Concessio (one of the guarantors), and a balance-sheet made out. The auditors not being satisfied as to the correctness of the same, it was found necessary to see into the valuation of the stock. We may point out that in a retail business such as ours stock-taking is an important element, and unless a correct inventory is taken and values set down at actual cost, a correct statement of the company's position cannot well be arrived at. The work of collating the stock book with the invoices (a work of considerable labour) was entrusted to a competent accountant, and the result of his investigations is, we are glad to say, that your capital is intact. The guarantors will now therefore be called upon to pay the dividend for the period under review in terms of their agreement, *viz.*, 9 per cent per annum.

"It was one of the conditions of the purchase from the late firm that the stock taken over should be at selling prices, and some of the valuations made were unquestionably considerably in excess of the intrinsic values. This, however, now is pretty well adjusted, and we hope to be in a position to meet you next year with a balance-sheet showing a more satisfactory result."

From the above it will be seen that the only stock taken by me and one of the guarantors in 1884, and checked by an "experienced accountant," was intact, and therefore the certificate to which I placed my signature was correct. Since then I did not sign any stock book, nor certify to the correctness of any stock-taking, and therefore the charge made by the directors that I, "in collusion with the guarantors misrepresented the actual position of the company by manipulating the stock books," is entirely false and defamatory, as amply evidenced by the directors' own report, dated 30th September last, in which they state that "the books and vouchers are reported by the several auditors as being in perfect order," and my only recourse is to take legal proceedings against them as I am advised.

The attempt of the directors to justify themselves in the eyes of the shareholders by making me the scapegoat, is not only disingenuous, but inflicts a lasting injury on me and mine.

I regret I was not in a position to have replied to Mr. Cook's letter ere this, as I had not the directors' previous reports to refer to.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. WATSON.

Byculla, Oct. 27.

CRICKET AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

TAKING advantage of the general cessation of business operations during the Dewali holidayr, the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday supplemented their match list by playing against an eleven brought into the field by Mr. G. F. Chance, and composed mainly of the Carlton Club cricketers. Some good play was shown during the day, and the game was capitally timed. The issue was in doubt until the last few moments, for it seemed probably until just as stumps were to be drawn that the match would result in a draw. The dismissal of the last of Mr. Chance's men on the call of time, however, left the Gymkhana victors by 56 runs. For the winning team Mr. Hatherall, and Mr. Williams batted in good form, Captain Challenor and Mr. Bremner, who were welcomed on their reappearance in the Bombay ranks, rendering also yeomen's service for their side. Mr. Jolley was top scorer for the other eleven, and his contribution of 23 not out was put together in capital style. The full score was as follows:—

GYMKHANA.

Rev. E. S. Hall, run out	1
Mr. W. G. Hatherall, c Seaford, b Jolley	33
Mr. R. W. Williams, b Bolleau	33
Mr. A. S. Bremner, c Harring on, b Cruickshank	14
Captain Challenor, b Bolleau	35
Mr. R. Glenton, c Seaford, b Bolleau	19
Mr. A. P. Gould, c and b Jolley	1
Mr. F. D. Gaddum, b Fo[illegible]	5
Mr. S. S. Cooper, b Jo[illegible]	0
Mr. H. Clowes, not out	3
Mr. W. H. Beddig, run out	0
Extras	6
Total	158

MR. CHANCE'S XI.

Corporal Oxlade, b Williams	6
Gunner Bourke, c Clowes b Williams	13
Mr. R. W. Bolleau, b Williams	3
Mr. E. J. Hale, run out	6
Mr. H. A. Harrington, c Williams, b Clowes	9
Private Fitzgerald, b

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

In a speech made by Lord Randolph Churchill at Bradford yesterday, he said that Europe was at present in a state of transition, and he deprecated the idea of committing to a positive action while the interests of others, rather than those of England, were commenced.

Touching on Ireland, his Lordship said that the accounts received by Her Majesty's Government from that country are favourable. The Cabinet will shortly decide whether it is necessary to apply to Parliament for special measures affecting certain districts in Ireland, and with regard to the *cloture* for effectively counteracting the Parnellite threats, he was perfectly convinced of its necessity, and would urgently insist upon its adoption.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Lord Charles Beresford, one of the Naval Lords of the Admiralty, speaking at a banquet given in the Guildhall last night, said that the new Board of Admiralty has instituted some drastic reforms in the various departments of the Admiralty.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, OCT. 27.

The *Temps*, in an article to-day condemns the clamour of the French Press for the evacuation of Egypt by the British. At the same time it recalls the statement made by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury that the British occupation would only be temporary. The article adds that the dispute between England and France regarding Egypt can only be fruitless, and might lead to war between the two countries, and that in such a war France would be without allies.

INVASION OF XESIBELAND.

CAPE TOWN, OCT. 26.

The Pondos, in spite of all the assurances given by their Chief Umquikela with the object of arriving at an amicable settlement of the Pondo question by the aid of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, have invaded the Xesibe country.

They have burnt the kraals in the Xesibeland, and 10,000 Pondos are now concentrated on the border bent upon further invasion.

RAISING VOLUNTEERS.

The Cape Government are raising volunteers in order to fight the Pondos.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY FIRE.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 26.

A destructive fire took place at the Hornsby Dock to-day, and five thousand six hundred bales of cotton have been completely burnt by the conflagration.

PLOT TO SEIZE THE BULGARIAN REGENTS.

TIRNOVA, OCT. 26.

The Commandant of Lom Planka has been arrested for plotting with the view to seize the Bulgarian Regents and Ministers.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 26.

Sir William White arrived here to-day.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

Reports from Upper Burma for the week ending the 24th inst., mentions that Bhamo is quiet, and that Mintha Hmat Gyi is in the South Katha district.

Mandalay town is in good order, but the Shan dacoits are still giving trouble.

In the eastern parts of the district arrangements are being made for the early establishment of two posts on the hills in that direction.

A reconnaisance has been made from the Kyanhyat base, from which the Ruby Mines Expedition will start, to Sagadaung, 42 miles distant. The party met with no opposition, and are in excellent health.

Arrangements have been made to deal with the dacoits near the river to the South of Shwebo district.

A new post is being established at Kanbalu, North Shwebo.

The Ava district is quiet.

No news of importance from Kyoukse.

The situation in Ningyan, Yamethin, and Sagaing is unchanged.

The Pacification settlement in Yen is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Meiktila district is quiet.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 27.

General Lockhart, Commanding the 5th Brigade, wires from Ningyan that the rebels are increasing; they *looted* the mail proceeding to Yemethen, killing all the native escort. Boh Shoay is extending his influence, and gaining followers. The Mimboo district expedition starts next week to attack him.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

It is probable that Dr. W. W. Hunter will succeed the Hon. Mr. Ilbert as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 27.

The following appears in the Madras *Gazette*:—"In consequence of the lamented death of Sir H. J. Macpherson, the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that until further orders the Command of the Army of this Presidency has devolved on Major-General Rowlands, the next senior officer on the Divisional Staff, as Provincial Commander-in-Chief. All returns will be made to Major-General Rowlands accordingly."

MAJOR-GENERAL CHAMIER.

Major-General Chamier, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, having vacated the appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance in this Presidency, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of recording the high appreciation of the Government of Madras of the services which this officer has rendered to the State during his long and honorable career, especially whilst holding, under their orders, prior to the re-organization of that department on the 1st April, 1884, the important appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 23rd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here yesterday evening, one day before the contract date.

SUEZ, OCT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

OCT. 27.

...Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, outward bound ...left here yesterday mornidg.

ZANZIBAR, OCT. 26.

...Zanzibar's steamer Merka left here f... ...ay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed lower. Surats quiet.

G. F. Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 5 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4½ per cent. "	74½
3 per cent. Consols	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	45½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

(OCTOBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

BERNE, Oct. 25.—Line Bangkok Saigon interrupted.

BERNE, Oct. 27.—Cable Chio Tenedos interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 26.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·7

A CORRESPONDENT who reminds us that the cry is continually raised that Eurasian lads have no mental calibre, writes as a proof that the stigma is undeserved:—"Mr. E. Pratt, late of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, is at present in England, supervising the education of his sons. One of them at the Competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1884 was sixteenth on the list of selected candidates, choosing Bombay as his Presidency, and will be due here about the end of the year. Another son, Mr. G. M. Pratt, having won an Arts Scholarship of the value of 125 guineas at Guy's Hospital Medical College, is now devoting himself to the medical profession, and two others are preparing to compete in June 1887 for the Indian Civil Service."

SIR EVELYN BARING writes from Cairo to Mr. Malabari:—"I need hardly tell you how much I sympathize with the courageous efforts you are making to improve the position of the women in India. I earnestly hope that those efforts may eventually be crowned with success. Do not be discouraged at slow progress. You have already done much more than for my own part I should have expected, considering the deep root which the social evil you are attacking has taken in the country."

WITH reference to the suggestion that the Duke of Connaught should be appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, in the event of Charles Arbuthnot succeeding to the Madras Command with Supreme Command in Burma, the Lahore paper remarks:—"With all due regard for the Duke's soldierly qualities, we sincerely trust that the last suggestion will carry no weight. Experience, special knowledge of the Bombay army, and a thoroughly seasoned constitution are three essentials for the post, and we have no evidence that his Royal Highness has more than the rudiments—if that—of any of the three."

IN a Resolution, dated the 13th instant, the Government of India sanctions the admissions of superior officers of the Indian Telegraph Department to the benefits of the Provident Fund which are now enjoyed by civil members of the engineer and superior accounts establishments of the P. W. Department on the same terms and conditions.

A GENERAL ORDER by the Commander-in-Chief repeats the well-known fact that Government troop traffic has priority over all other traffic on the guaranteed railways.

MR. W. S. WHITESIDE, Third Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, has been appointed, on the recommendation of the local Government, a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich, appointed in November 1884 for two years, who is about to take furlough. Mr. Whiteside is the 5th on the Madras Civil Service List, his seniors being the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, Mr. J. D. Goldingham, the Hon'ble C. G. Master, and Mr. H. S. Thomas (who was a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council from December 1882 to November 1884). Mr. Whiteside is a nephew of the late Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, and brother-in-law of the Hon'ble R. W. Barlow, his immediate successor in the Civil Service List. He joined the Service on the 1st August 1855, and has indulged in no more than four months and thirteen days of leave since that date. Consequently he has put in about thirty years and eight months of actual service. Yet he is a very "picture of health." Whatever else he may do, he should be instrumental in convincing his honourable colleagues on the Bengal "side" that Madras must be a wonderfully healthy place for a man to live and work in. Mr. Grose will act, during Mr. Whiteside's absence in Calcutta, as Third Member of the Board of Revenue; and Mr. Willock will act for Mr. C. A. Galton, who takes three months' leave, as Commissioner for Salt and Abkari.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will arrive at Bareilly to-morrow, and will proceed early on the 1st November to Budaon on a two-days' visit. Sir Alfred Lyall will return *via* Bareilly and reach Lucknow on the night of Wednesday, November 3rd.

THE total exports of tea from Calcutta during the season amount to no less than 31,910,601 lbs., as against 29,379,611 lbs. at the same date in 1885, and 26,114,990 lbs. in 1884. In September, the exports to Great Britain were 12,634,831 lbs., while the trade with America showed a small decrease. The Ceylon trade is also making rapid progress, the exports up to the 30th ultimo being nearly double those of last year.

FROM the report on the operations of the Currency Department in 1885-86, which was issued with the Calcutta edition of the *Gazette of India* on Saturday, it appears that there was a falling off in the note circulation of about 50 lakhs. The fluctuations in the lower denominations are not important; the increase of ten-rupee notes more than balances the decrease of fives and twenties, showing that though little change has taken place in the use of notes for current circulation there is a small improvement, but there is a decrease of more than 50 lakhs in the notes of Rs. 1,000, which are chiefly used by banks and others as convenient for reserve balances. The decrease here is said to be probably due to the economy of balances made imperative by a gradually falling exchange. The receipts of bullion for coinage at the mints were larger than for any year since 1879-80, being Rs. 8,69,81,302. Those finance experts who propose the stoppage of rupee coinage by the Indian mints as "a panacea for the exchange difficulty will possibly see some connection between the reduction of note circulation attributed to a gradually falling exchange" and the receipt of an unusually large amount of silver at the mints for conversion into rupees,—which was over 2½ lakhs more than in 1884-85, nearly 5½ lakhs more than in 1883-84, over 3½ lakhs more than in 1882-83, and 6½ lakhs more than in 1881-82.

THE forging of Bank notes seems almost to have been abandoned throughout India during the year 1885-86. The only circle in which such notes were presented was Calcutta. These consisted of six five-rupee notes, two for ten rupees, and one for fifty rupees. They are all said to have been very clumsy attempts at forgery, the medallions being thick and coarse, and the words in the body of the notes very rough. The paper of one of the two ten-rupee notes was better than usual, and bore an imitation of the water mark "Government of India."

IN the Administration Report of the Central India Agency for 1884-85, there is a remarkable account of the doings of the *fakirs* who assemble in number at the Sanghast festival at Ujjain in the month of March. The fair was visited by cholera, and though every effort was made to get it under, the conditions were most unfavourable to success, for "the *fakirs*, who attended in great numbers, were absolutely defiant of all control, and resisted all restrictions on their movements. It is but a few years ago that the Durbar troops, with loaded cannon and muskets, were unable to preserve peace between the rival bands of worshippers seeking to bathe at the propitious moment in the most sacred portions of the stream, and numbers have been killed in these fierce contests. Even to-day the ascetics are very unmanageable, and the State officials are afraid of them. One instance of this may be recorded as showing the barbarism which still exists in the country. A band of that loathsome sect known as the Agori Panth came to Ujjain at the beginning of the fair, and, demanding some goats from the authorities, were refused. On this they proceeded to the burning ghat, and taking a corpse from the pile, began to devour it. The horrified spectators summoned the police, but these naked fanatics only desisted on being promised the goats which had been before refused them."

A CASE recently occurred at Madras in which a Burmese prisoner, who had been released from jail on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, refused to go on board the steamer when taken to the port office for embarkation to Burma, he preferring to remain in Madras, having obtained employment there as a carpenter under a countryman of his own. As it is possible similar cases may arise in future, Government have directed that all Superintendents of Jails, whilst making out the release statements of Burmese prisoners, shall state whether such prisoners desire to return to Burma or to remain in Madras, and all cases in which permission is given to remain in Madras are to be reported to the Inspector-General of Police with the residence of the released convicts, so that a proper record may be maintained. In the instance under notice, Government have accorded their sanction to the released Burman remaining in Madras as requested by him. Commenting on this fact, a local paper writes:—"It is to be hoped that a due amount of discrimination will be exercised in according sanctions in cases of this kind. Now that we are getting contingents of convicted dacoits from Upper Burma for lodgment in our jails, the time will necessarily come when some who are not life-convicts will be released, but considering that we have already a sufficient number of 'old offenders' in our midst, the possibility of an addition to the number in the shape of released dacoits would not be at all a pleasing prospect to the law-abiding portion of the community. On these grounds, we trust the Government will be a little chary in the matter of letting loose in our midst a number of released Burmese convicts as we have, in all conscience, more than enough of the 'light fingered' gentry here already."

ATTENTION is being directed to the extinction of deer in Ceylon. It appears, from a letter in a Colombo paper, that during a period of ten years, from 1876 to 1886, 19,181 cwt. of deer-horns were exported from Galle and Colombo alone. "These figures, representing the exports from these two ports only, are appalling in themselves; but when the *probable* export from all the minor ports by native vessels is also taken into consideration, a fearful tale of indiscriminate slaughter of deer presents itself to the mind. I take the *average* weight of the horns of sambur and spotted deer to be about 3 lbs, and this would make a total, from the figures quoted above, of 716,091 stags being required to furnish the above in ten years."

In view of the threatening clouds on the political horizon, the *Moscow Gazette* takes a close survey of the armed forces which Russia could send into the field in case of necessity. "Our army and our military resources," says the *Gazette* at the conclusion of its inspection, "are not to be recognized if compared with what they were six years ago. The reform, which has been pursued with vigour, and with one steady aim in view, has touched everything, augmenting and reinforcing all things relating to the army. We live in a memorable epoch of armed peace, in a time like that of Frederic the Great, with the watchword that 'Everything depends on our being ready.' But the being ready does not suffice for the events to which we are looking forward, and we must take unforeseen things into account. 'Prepare for the very worst, take the unexpected into consideration, and you will never be wrong,' recently said a German military authority. For the last six years our military reforms have been carried on in this spirit, and that we need not regret this, is shown at present. Everything is brightened up and renewed; the armament, the equipment, the alimentation, and the exercise, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that our army will, before long, be a model for all other armies."

SIR FREDERICK WELD's term of office as Governor of the Straits Settlements will expire in May next, and it is said that he has asked for an extension. A general wish is expressed throughout the Settlements that his Excellency's request may be granted, as he is very popular, and has been particularly successful in his management of the Native States.

IN order to assure uniformity in the arrangements for the communication of warnings of approaching storms to the different ports along the Indian coast, the Supreme Government has requested the Madras Government to adopt the system already in force in Bengal of communicating such information through the Port Officers at the various outports in the Madras Presidency. The Government of Bengal has, at the same time, been asked to communicate warnings to the ports on the coast of Madras and Burma, and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India has submitted a copy of the directions for the use of storm signals, which have already been introduced at the ports of Burma.

ONE of the most notable memorials of the Indo-Colonial movement of 1886, says an up-country paper, will be the work that is now being prepared on the textile manufactures of India, for the benefit of Manchester manufacturers and others. Of this colossal publication, which is to be compressed into eighteen big volumes, twenty complete sets are to be prepared, and to be kept at public centres where they can be readily consulted by persons who have an interest in trade. Thirteen sets are to be kept in England, and the remainder are destined for this country, if they have not already arrived. Meantime as a sort of atlas to the work, a manual of "Costumes of the People of India," drawn up by Dr. Forbes Watson of the India Office, has already made its appearance. This is no more than a handsome collection of photographs of the people of the country in their characteristic dresses. In the preface Dr. Forbes Watson explains the liking of the native for whole pieces for his clothing, his taste in colours, and such other matters as it is expedient that the British manufacturer should know.

THE wheat harvest in France this year has, it is estimated, yielded 95,470,000 hectolitres of wheat, which is over six million hectolitres less than last year's crop. In only one department has the wheat been very good, in seventeen it was good, in fifty-one fair, in eleven mediocre, and in five positively bad. The average yield per hectare—two and a half acres—was about thirty-four bushels. The weight has decreased from 5 to 8 per cent. as compared with last year. As the ordinary consumption of wheat in France is 118 million hectolitres per year, there is a deficit in home production of 23 millions, which quantity must be imported. The reason assigned for the falling off of the crop in France during the last year or two is that less ground is sown with wheat now and more with oats. The weather is made responsible for the bad quality.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. S. MACKENZIE and Captain G. B. Renny return shortly from leave to Europe, and Captain E. H. Passy proceeds home to recruit his health, having just passed through an attack of typhoid fever.

THE No. 3-1, South Irish Division, R.A., from Thayetmyo, embark at Rangoon on the 29th instant, for Calcuttta *en route* for the Murree Hills, instead of Jutogh. On arrival at Calcutta the battery will be railed to Rawal Pindi.

THE death of Lieutenant J. M. O'H. Sherer, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, at Jhansi, on the 19th instant, is announced. The deceased officer was attached to the 40th Bengal Infantry as a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

THE Mhow Fort Division, Military Works, was abolished on the 1st October, on the completion of the works in the Fort.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELLES, Chief of the Staff to the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, and Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe have returned to Mandalay. This would indicate that the same Staff is to be retained for the present.

COLONEL F. W. B. PARRY, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Commandant, Pachmarhi Depôt, having been ailing for some time, has been obliged to proceed to England on sick leave.

COLONEL G. BAYLEY, Commanding the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, left Ranikhet on the 22nd instant. His four years in Command do not expire until the 11th November.

THE Director-General of Ordnance in India will leave Simla on the 30th instant for his autumn tour of inspection, proceeding first to Beluchistan. He is due at Quetta on the 4th November, on which important post the Ordnance Depôt will have to be enlarged into a really efficient Arsenal in the Fort round the Miri. On the 17th November he will reach Karachi, were the Arsenal has been lately walled in and much improved, and where defence works are being carried on at Manora. Major-General Lowis will embark at Karachi on the 18th for Aden, where he will arrive on the 25th. At Aden he will inspect the Arsenal, which helped to supply the munitions of war for the late operations in Egypt and has charge of the stores for the Royal Navy. Leaving Aden by mail steamer, he will reach Bombay on the 7th December. At Bombay he will visit the Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory (at Colaba), and also the outlying magazines and the defences of the Fort. He then stays a week at Poona, till the 20th December, to inspect the Ordnance Depôt there, and the Powder and Ammunition Factories at Kirkee, finally reaching Calcutta on the 23rd December.

WILL FRANCE ATTACK MADAGASCAR?

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following account of an interview with General Willoughby:—His Excellency General Digby Willoughby, General Officer Commanding the Malagasy Forces, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty Ranavalona III., Queen of Madagascar, has not the appearance, as he sits in the office of the Malagasy Legation in Pall Mall, of being much disquieted by the telegrams which are finding their way with increasing frequency into the conspicuous parts of the newspapers, intimating the probability of a fresh outbreak of hostilities between the country he represents so well, and the French Republic. This may be because he is a soldier who has seen service in many lands, and is more at home in a disquieting atmosphere and among wars and rumours of wars than in the prosaic times of peace; or it may be because he is confident either of the justice of his cause or, what is doubtless more comfortable still, of the strength of his position. General Willoughby is favoured with the highest confidence of the Queen and her counsellers, and, indeed, he was invested with absolute powers to conclude the negotiations with France, the instrument which conferred there upon him, going so far as to say that "les préliminaries de paix qui porteront la signature du Général Digby Willoughby . . . . seront ratifiés par Nous, recevront Notre approbation royale, et seront revêtus de Notre signature aussitot recus par Nous. Another sign of this confidence is the rare Order of the Crown of Madagascar, which his Excellency wears.

"Before going into details," said General Willoughby, in reply to our representative's general inquiry "it is necessary to clear away one complete misconception. The treaty of December last has been generally regarded in England as an unqualified surrender of Malagasy interests to France. As a matter of fact, the exact contrary is the case. Here is the treaty, and you see by it in the first place that French interference in Madagascar is only to place at the request of the Queen. In the second, the fact that the foreign relations of Madagascar are, with certain reservations, placed in French hands is almost an absurdity, because it goes without saying that no European Power would ever dream of consulting Madagascar in any matter of foreign politics. In the third place, Queen Ranavalona is expressly confirmed in her sovereignty over the whole of the island, and in the treaty with appendix, which is in the form of a letter, there is defined what the French Plenipotentiaries agree to mean by foreign relations."

"But I understand, your Excellency," said our representative, "that the French authorities intended to repudiate this appendix to the treaty."

"That," replied General Willoughby, "is the kernel of the whole question. I myself do not believe they have any such intention. In the first place, because to repudiate an undertaking which is clearly in favour of Malagasy interests, when of course they would not repudiate it if it were in favour of French, would be to gross a proceeding; and secondly, because it is inconceivable that any nation, let alone so enlightened a one as the French, which is posing as the civilizing instructor of a semi-barbarous people, could begin by inculcating the repudiation of a solemn agreement which its own Plenipotentiaries had full power to make."

"Then are we to understand that the French gain no material advantage from their campaign?"

"Not the slightest. The French accomplished practically nothing at all; and the advantageous position of Madagascar under the treaty is the exact reproduction of the advantageous position Madagascar was in as an independent country prior to the war."

"But this was hardly the case, was it, during the campaign, at any rate? For instance—I am asking for information—were not your Excellency's troops almost at the end of their ammunition after the battle of Isahamafy?"

"Undoubtedly they were," replied the General; "but even if I retired at that point, the French could have gained no material advantage, because if they had advanced I should simply have retired again, and their line of communication with Tamative would have been constantly growing longer and their base more difficult to maintain."

"While we are on military matters, may I venture to ask, without indiscretion, in what position your Excellency is now from a military point of view?"

"I am in such a position," replied General Willoughby promptly, "that I do not care if another arm is shipped or not. An extensive shipment of arms and ammunition was landed before my departure from Madagascr."

"Before the treaty was signed? Did you run the blockade?"

"Yes to both questions. You are probably aware," added the General with a quiet smile, "that the island is 1,000 miles long. I am abundantly provided with excellent Snider rifles and ammunition, and field guns with the latest improvements, in addition to guns in position."

"What is the feeling of the Hovas themselves?"

"Well, the Hovas are essentially a peaceful race. They are very fond of making money, and while they are distinctly an honest race too, it takes a sharp man to beat them at a bargain. As an example of their capacity for peaceful pursuits, look at this lace," and the Commander-in-Chief produced several yards of exquisite lace of unbleached silk made on pillows exactly like English lace, after English patterns, and with a perfectly accurate workmanship. "They are by nature, I repeat, a peaceful race; but if they are once roused—and nothing rouses them like an attack upon their independence—they will go to any length. They are prepared and expect, I can assert positively, to carry out the treaty to the letter, but if France should repudiate any part of it, I can assure you with equal certainty that the nation will rise to a man."

"Do you mean if France should repudiate the appendix in the form of a letter?"

"I do. The Hovas would regard this as bad faith, and while they are ready to meet good faith with good faith, they will be no less prompt to meet bad faith with bad faith. I have known a good many native races in different parts of the world, but I have never known men so stubborn and so certain to fight to the last when their backs are once up."

"But what about the Sakalavas—is it not sometimes said that they would support the French against the Hovas?"

"The Hovas are entirely the dominant race in Madagascar. The Sakalavas will take just as many shillings as you will give them, and they will carry your baggage for a little while—not long, and they would perhaps accompany the French for three days. I should snap my fingers at 10,000 Sakalavas—they're not in the calculation."

"Well, if the worst comes in case of war, what could you do?"

"I have told you of my armaments, and I could put in the field from 30,000 to 40,000 fairly well-trained and well-equipped men, but I earnestly trust and believe that there will not be war, and depend upon it I shall do my utmost to prevent it."

"No doubt; but will your Excellency permit me to suggest that it would be difficult to persuade anybody here that if France really determined to take Madagascar she could be prevented from doing so?"

"That, of course, is perfectly true, but probably no one knows better than France exactly what it would cost her. The island is what soldiers call a splendid fighting country; on the whole way from the north and east coasts the march is most difficult, and it is a constant ascent, in which each hill commands the one preceding it. Several of the most intelligent and experienced French officers that I met admitted that they had never seen country so difficult to march troops through. The roads are shockingly bad——"

"Just bad enough?"

"Exactly. Strategically bad. Antananarivo itself is 6,000 feet high, and there are plenty of places which are absolutely impregnable, and which no body of soldiers in the world could take if they were decently defended. The French would have to send at least sixteen thousand of their best troops, prepared for two years' compaign and an expenditure of ten millions sterling."

"Do you think the French want another war?"

"That is a matter upon which your opinion as a journalist is probably worth more than mine; but I have far too great an admiration of the statesmanlike qualities of M. de Freycinet to believe that he would regard with satisfaction any such course, and I do not think for a moment the country is prepared to expend the men or the money. Moreover, if they did, and succeeded from a military point of view, they would still gain absolutely nothing."

"How so?"

"Simply because the Hovas would never allow Antananarivo to be taken. They would reduce it to ashes first, and then transfer the capital somewhere else. In spite of what I have said, however, I will not conceal from you the alarm I feel for the prospects of peace in the future unless France changes what seems now to be her tactics."

"Will your Excellency kindly explain the facts about the war indemnity?"

"Excuse me, there is absolutely no such thing as a war indemnity, and has never been. The £400,000 is handed by the Queen to the representatives of France—for what purpose? Simply to give to Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen, and natives as compensation for the injury their properties sustained during the war. Not a halfpenny of it goes out of the country, or can be considered in any way to be paid to France, any more than the Alexandrian war claims were money paid by England to Egypt. Please look at Article 13 of the treaty, which reads: 'In consideration of the engagement entered into by her Majesty the Queen, the Government of the Republic foregoes and renounces any claim for a war indemnity.' The bank charter is a matter over which France has absolutely no right to demand control, and I am convinced she will not insist upon this preposterous claim, which would inevitably bring about the worst results. My personal relations with the French authorities are, and have been, of the most cordial character. In this heap of presents for foreign potentates you see the largest is addressed to M. Grevy. For admiral Miot and M. Patrimonio, too, the Plenipotentiaries of France, I desire to express my very highest esteem. I feel certain that if the French Republic will only carry on the relations with Madagascar in the same spirit that actuated these gentlemen in concluding the treaty, France, will have no difficulty with Madagascar at all.

"There is just one other point," added the General, "on which I should like to say a word, and that is the English missionaries. These constitute a thoroughly disinterested body of men, many of whom are well educated. They are heart and soul in their work. They have done an immense good, and have exerted no political power whatever. The heads of the different societies here instruct them to attend strictly to their own business, and, so far as I know, they have carried out these instructions to the letter. Of course Madagascar is a free country, and nobody can prevent a man from expressing his private opinion on any subject he likes, but as regards the charge of carrying on a political propaganda among the natives, it is simply absurd."

TIGER STORIES.

IN an article on the tiger in *Good Words*, the Rev. J. G. Wood says:—Were it not for the presence of civilised man with his flocks and herds, a tiger could never reach old age. Its stiffening, or rather failing limbs would no longer enable it to capture the deer and other active animals which are its natural prey, nor could its blunted teeth tear the dead carcass in pieces. It would become more and more feeble, and in the course of nature woud creep to some retired spot, and there breathe its last. But the presence of civilised man gives it a longer lease of life. For some time it can haunt the outskirts of the villages, picking up a stray ox or goat, and so sustaining life. As the infirmities of age make themselves felt, even so slight an exertion becomes too burdensome and the animal finds that an old woman or a child that has strayed from the shelter of the house is a still easier prey. When once established in either of these stages of artificial life, the tiger becomes the most terrible foe that the mind of man can conceive. In the graphic language of Colonel W. Campbell, "a confirmed man-eater always lurks in the neighbourhood of villages or close to some well-frequented road and rarely preys upon any other animal but man. When a tiger thus quarters himself almost at the door of the inhabitants a curse has indeed fallen upon them. The ryots cannot cultivate their fields but at the risk of their lives. The women dare not fetch water from the well. The persecuted labourers, returning at sunset from their daily toil, may be seen hurrying along with headlong speed, and uttering loud yells in hope of scaring their hidden foe. Peace and security are banished from that devoted village. Day after day some member of the little community disappears—the land is filled with mourning, and the death-lament comes swelling on the evening breeze, instead of the gay notes of the zittar and the merry laugh of light-hearted maidens. The destroying fiend revels in blood, and becomes daily more open in his attacks."

In one district only, that of Kandeish, the officer in command reported that during his four years' tenure of the post the tigers killed annually an average of ninety human beings and six thousand cattle. An old man-eater develops an amount of cunning which is simply appalling. It never remains for any length of time in one place, but incessantly travels from one village to another, concealing itself with the utmost art, carrying off one of the inhabitants, and immediately making its way to some distant spot. A single tiger has been known to paralyse a triangular district of some forty miles in extent. The natives feel themselves powerless, and all that they can think of is to offer rice to their numerous divinities. Their only real hope lies in the European, whom they despise and abhor as an unbeliever, but respect for his power. Mounted on trained elephants, and guided by native trackers, mostly belonging to the Bheel tribe, the English hunters first discover the beast in its hiding place, and then destroy it.

A remarkable instance of the cunning of an old man-eater is narrated by Colonel W. Campbell in his "Indian Journal." A man-eating tigress had been tracked for four days by the Bheels, and at last "harboured," as stag-hunters say, in a small thicket. As the party approached the tigress charged them, and then retreated to the thicket. The elephant was taken through the cover, but the tigress had slipped out. Guided by a Bheel, who walked by the elephant's side, the track was followed for some distance. Making a circuit, it led back to the thicket, but again the cover was empty. On making a "cast" to discover the lost track a fresh footprint of a tiger was seen over that of the elephant. Again a circuit was made, and with the same result. Completely puzzled, the Bheel was about to start off on foot in search of the track, when one of the hunters happened to look back and saw the tiger crouching behind the elephant, and scarcely visible. The crafty animal had been creeping after the elephant, waiting for an opportunity of pouncing on the Bheel as soon as he left his shelter. Had it not been for the casual glance by which the position of the animal was detected the device would have been successful. As it was the hunter placed a bullet between her eyes as she was watching the Bheel, whom she instinctively knew to be the real element of danger to her. The exultation of the little man may be conceived.

Comedy and tragedy go hand in hand in the hunts. An amusing example of the former is given by the same traveller. A tiger had been wounded, but although one of its hind legs was broken it made its way into a patch of high grass, and hid there. Guided by the Bheels, the elephant entered the grass patch for the purpose of driving out the tiger. The cunning animal allowed the party to pass, and then sprang at one of the Bheels, "a little, hairy, bandy-legged man, more like a satyr than a human being." The Bheel dashed at the nearest tree, and, owing to the broken leg of the tiger, was able to climb out of reach. Finding himself safe, the Bheel "commenced a philipic against the father, mother, sisters, aunts, nieces, and children of his helpless enemy, who sat with glaring eyeballs fixed on his contemptible little enemy, and roaring as if his heart would break with rage. As the excited orator warmed by his own eloquence he began skipping from branch to branch, grinning and chattering with the emphasis of an enraged baboon; pouring out a torrent of the most foul abuse and attributing to the tiger's family in general, and his female relatives in particular, every crime and atrocity that ever was or will be committed. Occasionally he varied his insults by roaring in imitation of the tiger; and at last, when fairly exhausted he leaned forward, till he appeared to be within the grasp of the enraged animal, and ended this inimitable scene by spitting in his face."

Sometimes the tragic element prevails. In one of the numerous instances a man-eater, which for six months had been the terror of the neighbourhood, had been traced down, and was seen to creep into a ravine. The beaters were at once ordered off, as they could not be of service, and might be charged by the tiger, which had already been rendered furious by a wound. Unfortunately these men are in the habit of half intoxicating themselves with opium before driving the tiger from its refuge, and one of them who had taken too large a dose refused to escape, and challenged the tiger drawing his sword and waving it defiantly. In a moment the animal sprang upon him, dashed him to the ground with a blow of his paw, and turned to bay. After a series of desperate charges he was killed. The hunters then went to the assistance of the wounded man, but found that he was past all aid, the lower part of his face, including both jaws, having been carried away as if by a cannon-ball. The terrific effect of the single blow indicates the power of the limb which struck it. Had the blow taken effect a few inches higher the whole of the head would have been carried away. By a similar blow a tigar has been known to crush the skull of an ox so completely that when handled the broken bones felt as if they were lose in a bag. The wonder at this terrific strength diminishes when the limb is measured. The tiger which killed the foolhardy man was by no means a large one, measuring 9 feet 5 inches from the nose to the tip of the tail; yet the girth of the forearm was 2 feet 7 inches. The corresponding limb of a very powerful man scarcely exceeds a foot in circumference.

A remarkable example of this mutual fellowship between man and tiger is narrated by Colonel Campbell. Hearing shrieks of distress, he ran to the rescue, and found that they proceeded from a young lad of fifteen, on whom his father, a celebrated hunter and bush-ranger named Kamah, was operating with a bamboo. His crime (?) was that he had killed a tiger! Most people would have thought it a most gallant action, and felt proud of their son. Not so Kaman, who was full of angry regret. "It is all very well for those who live in the open country to wage war with tigers, but with us, who live on social terms with them in the jungle, the case is different. I have no quarrel with the tigers. I never injured one of them—they never injured me; and while there was peace between us I went among them without fear of danger. But now that this young rascal has picked a quarrel there is no saying where the feud will end." Whereupon the discipline of the bamboo was renewed.

The tigress is much more to be dreaded as a man-eater than the male animal. Should she happen to have cubs it is necessary to kill the entire family, as the young ones have been accustomed from the first to feed on human flesh, and begin, instead of ending, by being man-eaters. Sometimes the tiger is captured alive, and then, as a rule, it loses all its fiery courage, and becomes an abject coward. There are a few exceptions as in the case of "Jungle," the once celebrated fighting tiger belonging to a late King of Oude. Besides being a singularly fine animal, he was remarkable for having most of the stripes on his sides double. Between many of the double stripes were a number of little spots like those of the leopard, gathered most thickly upon the shoulders and flanks. In the jungle a tiger would make short work of any buffalo, but when the animals are pitted against each other in an enclosure the tiger shows no fight, letting itself be tossed without offering any resistance. In one such fight, if fight it could be called, a single buffalo was matched with two tigers, and did what he liked with them, so that at last the spectators shot the wounded animals out of compassion. Jungia, however, was made of sterner stuff, and was never vanquished. I had an opportunity of seeing him when he was brought to England in 1869, and a good portrait of him was executed by Mr. Harrison Weir for my "Illustrated Natural History." When pitted against a buffalo he bided his time, sprang at the head, and with a mixed blow and wrench dislocated its neck, his hind feet being on the ground. These semi-tame tigers which are kept for fighting purposes, form a connecting link between the wild animals and those which are kept in menageries for the purpose of exhibition.

THE BOER OF TO-DAY.

IN many respects the Boer of the present day exhibits but little change from his sturdy forefathers of 200 years ago. He sees so little to the busy outer world, of which he has no conception, and no desire to know, and surrounded by his usually large family and his flocks and herds, he plods dully along his life road, whether he be winegrower, or pastoral farmer, or *Vee*, or wandering Boer, with no wish to better or change his lot. In the Cape Colony and Orange Free State one day's routine exactly resembles another. The family rise at dawn, and after devotions and a cup of coffee the flocks are unkraaled and, in charge of Hottentot or Kaffir boys, are despatched to their pasture on the veldt, or mountain, until evening. If the Boer is a winegrower, the work of the vineyard is directed,

of their early struggles for existence in that country of their "trekking" from British rule, and of their bloody but victorious strife with Dingaan in Natal, and Moselekatze in the Transvaal, is so abounding in romantic episodes as to be scarcely credited in modern history. The fatal day of Majuba Hill, and the English reverses before that fight, have added a proud chapter to Dutch Afrikander history. What is to be the future of the Dutch in South Africa is even now, despite the struggles and intrigues of the Afrikander Bund, still uncertain. That this strange people will remain rooted to South African soil of some sort is pretty certain, but that a short time will witness, as they hope, a Republic, uniting the Transvaal Free State, and Cape Colony under Dutch sway is improbable so long as Great Britain can keep her head above water. It is well-known in certain South African circles that if, when the British took over the Transvaal, the Boer leaders had been provided with administrative posts under our Government, there would have been no subsequent rising in the country. This mistake, and the still more fatal one of Mr. Gladstone's surrender after three successive defeats in the field, have probably left behind, for a generation to come, aspirations of Dutch supremacy in South Africa that cannot be satisfied, and of general unrest among the Boer population.—*Globe.*

THE END OF THE WORLD.

THE *Scotsman* says:—"The apparition in this city the other day of the Rev. Richard Baxter *redivivus*, as a denunciator of prophetic woes upon Edinburgh and the other "cities of the nations," recalls at least two other occasions on which the city has been the object of similar communication. According to this latest prophet there are three earthquakes in prospect; about A.D. 1896 (Rev. viii.), about 1900 (Rev. xi.), and about 1901 (Rev. xvi. 17) in the course of which "every wall" of Edinburgh and the other doomed cities "will fall to the ground." There are to follow "dreadful wars, revolutions, famines, pestilences and rise of Napoleon, as the great military, democratic, despotic, red-Republican, socialist anti-Christ, to world-wide dominion for three and a half years, about 1897 to 1900, with the massacre of millions of Christians for refusing to receive his mark." Then Christ's descent at the battle of Armageddon, the resurrection of the saints, and ascension of the living without dying, and the end of this age about the year 1900, when the 1000 years of the Millennium will commence, according to Rev. xx.

The appearance of this Jonah among us is too recent to require repetition of further details of his warnings of doom, local or general; but it may be worth while to emphasise the occasion by bringing to mind two other instances when, like Nineveh, our beautiful but faithless city was marked out for overthrow.

I. Shortly before the Revolution Settlement, a band of ultra-zealous Covenanters, termed Gibbites, oppressed with a sense of the carnality and religious and political defections of the city, announced its immediate destruction. The majority of them, as may be imagined, were of the more emotional sex, the numbers being four men and twenty-three women. These worthies, in the year 1681, withdrew to a safe and convenient distance on the Pentland Hills, thence to view "the bloody sinful city Edinburgh" burnt with brimstone from Heaven. Their waiting was not attended with the desired or expected result. Another instance was shown of aberration on the part of persons presumably otherwise moderately sane; another addition was made to the roll of unfulfilled prophecy, and the city went on in its sin.

II. The second instance occurred towards the close of the last century, just 103 years ago. It is recorded in the manuscript autobiography of a contemporary, the Rev. John Mill, a parish minister in Shetland. Though at a distance from the scene, he was a keen observer, and had access to the best information current among men of his class, almost every noteworthy incident of his day passing under review in the pages of his diary, which is still unpublished. The story may be best given in his own quaint narrative:—

"1783, August 19.—A globe of fire was seen both at London and Edinburgh, about twenty times larger in appearance than the moon, travelling from the south towards the north-east, and bursting suddenly from a dark cloud, having a tail resembling that of a comet, about a hundred yards from the top of the houses. Its immense size and prodigious brightness terrified the spectators. Next day, 'tis said, a farmer travelling late hours from Edinburgh fell in company with a venerable old man at the back of Salisbury Crags, who had long gray hairs, and a staff in his hand. The farmer asked him if he had seen the meteor that flew over Edinburgh? 'Alas!' replied he, shaking his head, his eyes sparkling with fire, and a radiance glowing from his countenance, 'that ball of fire has passed over more cities and countries than this, and people know not the danger; and more signs, and strange presages and revolutions would follow, and awful thunders; and earthquakes would swallow up whole islands and cities;' and then, stretching out his hand towards Edinburgh, he said, 'None was more ripe for destruction, and that for contempt of gospel light, which soon would be removed, and they would be abandoned to [licentiousness] and all manner of wickedness. Let the guilty tremble for their destructions draw night, but let the chosen watch and pray that they may escape those judgments.' He then disappeared with a sharp noise, resembling that of a whip struck in the air. Whereupon the farmer fell into a trance and sleeped on the grass all night, whereby, 'tis said, several awful prodigies, as of inundations, and cities confused and destroyed, as Sodom, &c., may be looked for."

The immediate effects of this alarming incident have not, so far as the writer is aware, been chronicled; but the local historian of the future may have something to say to it. Nor has the prophet who appeared in this way on Arthur's Seat been indentified. It is not improbable that it may have been a veritable apparition of the Wandering Jew.

Flockhart, the preacher of the High Street, well known to the older members of the present generation, took up his testimony against prevailing wickedness around him; and now Mr Baxter, whose prophetic ravings introduce this notice, has finally opened the book and poured out the vials of impending wrath all round.

It is to be noted that these three visitations of the seers have occurred at distances of a century, viz. in 1681, 1783, and 1886.

THE GUILLOTINE IN FRANCE.

Two young men, named Reviere and Frey, old offenders, who murdered a widow named Deshayes, who kept a lodging-house, were guillotined early on Monday morning Oct. 4, in Paris in front of La Roquette prison. The condemned men showed the utmost callousness. After Reviere had been told that his time was come, the Abbé Colomb, vicar of Saint Sulpice, came forward and besought him to think of God and seek courage in prayer. His reply was, "I am not getting weak, chaplain." On being told that Frey was to be executed as well as himself, he said, "Father Grevy is not merciful, but it consoles me all the same that the other is to go the same way." The Abbé Colomb made another appeal to him, and presented the cruxifix, when he called out, "There is no longer a God; leave me in peace." The prisoner, a strong young man of thirty, walked firmly towards the scaffold. Turning round he called out in a loud voice, "You can tell Father Grevy that he too is a murderer." The executioner then placed the condemned man of the guillotine, which quickly operated. When the Magistrates entered Frey's room five minutes after their visit to Reviere, they found him, sound asleep. The Abbé Faure, who had visited him in prison, and had been well received by him, exhorted him to die as a Christian. He pushed back the Abbè with a coarse guesture, saying, "Chaplain, leave me in peace. Do not speak to me of your Bon Dieu; I have no need of Him." Frey followed Reviere to the scaffold at a distance of about 20ft. When Reviere was placed on the guillotine, the Abbé Faure threw himself before Frey to hide the scene, but the latter pushed him away with a rapid gesture of his two bound hands. He said, "Out of the way, Abbé; there is no need for you here. He looked quietly on. While he was being placed on the plank he cried out in a loud voice, "Good-day toall." The executions occupied five minutes.

THE TEN MILES CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

THE last of the three great contests between the examateur champion George and the professional Cummings resulted in something of a surprise at Birmingham. Last year, when these two cracks were matched over this distance at Lillie Bridge, Cummings beat his man with great ease, accomplishing a best on record; and, he having also easily defeated George in the four-mile match last month, started the favourite on Saturday at odds of 6 to 5 on though the amount betted was very small, owing to various disquieting rumours and consequent mistrust. George led off at a very fast pace, intending, apparently, to run his man down early in the race. The first mile was covered in 4¼ min., and the second in 9 min. 44 1-5 sec., Cummings keeping within a yard of his leader all the way. Then, the former began to show symptoms of distress, and at the end of the third mile (time 14 min. 40⅘ sec.) was ten yards in the rear. After this he fell away every lap. George finished his fourth mile in 19 min. 21 sec., the fifth in 25 min. 4-45 sec., beating Cummings' old record for this distance by 5,1-5sec. Soon after this George lapped Cummings, and the race was over, the latter stopping. The winner, who was not required to complete the distance, also retired before the ninth mile was completed, his time for eight miles being 41 min. 21,1-5 sec. About 10,000 spectators were present. George has now won two out of the three big matches, his wonderful mile record being the chief event of a great athletic year. It is not likely, that he will run in England again.

SIX HUNDRED MILES OF PETROLEUM PIPE.

THE Russian Government has completed at last the scheme for the petroleum pipe line from Baku to the Black Sea, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, and as it is willing that two-thirds of the pipe line, or four hundred miles of iron pipes, should be constructed by the country acquiring the concession, the possibility of securing such a great and lucrative order should direct the attention of England to the enterprise. Already four foreign competitors are in the field, among them being the Paris Rothschilds and the Belgian firm of Cockerell and Co., supported by a group of Amsterdam bankers; but the Russian Government is anxious to secure "the lowest tender," and thus the competition will remain open a little longer. The capital required for the scheme is £2,000,000, and the undertaking therefore, would need a powerful syndicate to carry it out. Whether, in the present condition of the political atmosphere, English capitalists would care to sink two millions sterling in Transcaucasia, is a moot point; but, none the less, it is well perhaps that they should know the real character of the concession the Russian Government has decided to grant, in order to push the petroleum trade, particularly as the acquisition of it by this country would not only afford a favourable field for the investment of capital (better than date-coffee, at any rate), and stimulate the pipe trade by an order for 400 miles of iron pipes, but also in time lead to other business in connection with Russian petroleum, not to be scoffed at in these times of severe competition with the foreigner. If we do not construct the pipe line, Germany, Belgium, or France almost certainly will, and if the real facts of the concession are placed impartially on record, it will be impossible for English capitalists a few months hence to complain that they "didn't know what was going on."

For at least the last ten years there has been a talk of laying down a pipe line from the oil fields at Baku to some point on the Black Sea. The original obstacle to the scheme was the undeveloped condition of the industry, and the advocacy of the undertaking by more concession-mongers; and afterwards the completion of the railway from Baku to Batoum put a temporary extinguisher on all projects presented to the Government. The interest on the capital of this railway being guaranteed by the State, the reasons dictating such a policy can be readily appreciated. Last year, however, the traffic on the line, although only two years old, was already too large for its resources, and the Government decided upon the construction of an oleoduct. The Minister of Crown Domains, Senator Ostrovsky, and the Minister of Railways, General Possiet, both visited Transcaucasia, and on their return, the Minister of Finance shared with them several conferences, resulting in the formation of a Commission, representing the three departments, to draw up the terms of a concession. When this was ready Gospodin Ragosine, a well-known exploiteur of petroleum, was despatched to Baku to see whether a combination could be formed by the various native petroleum firms to lay down the line. Ragosine's mission came to nothing. Excluding Nobel Brothers there were no rich firms to provide the necessary capital, and the Government perforce was compelled to consent to the concession being placed in foreign hands.

To describe in detail its terms would take up too much space. The line must start from Baku, but the terminal point on the Black Sea is left open for the present. In all probability Poti, and not Batoum, will be insisted upon. The pipe must must be large enough to allow of the passage of 160,000,000 gallons of oil a year, and stoppages for repairs much not exceed on an average one a month or last longer than three days. As soon as the traffic reaches 90 per cent. of the full working power of the line, the company must proceed to lay down a second oleoduct, and have it ready for traffic in two years. The time allowed for laying down the first pipe line is three years. The concession will last twenty years, but no guarantee will be given by the State, nor will the company be allowed to own oil wells and refineries. Where the pipe line traverses Crown estates, the land will be given to the company for nothing, and elsewhere it will enjoy the same privileges as railway corporations. One-third of the pipes must be obtained in Russia, but this clause will not be insisted upon should the supply be inadequate. The tariff to be charged for the oil pumped through the line is 10 or 11 copecks the pood, or 12s. or 13s. a ton. This will amount to a little more than a halfpenny a gallon.

The engineering obstacles to the enterprise are of a very trifling character, with the exception of the passage of the pipe line over the Lesser Caucasus. The ascent to the Soram Pass, 3,200 feet above the sea level is somewhat sharp, but an extra number of powerful pumping stations will overcome this obstacle, while on the Batoum side of the range fewer stations will be needed, owing to the force with which the oil will flow, by its own gravity, to the Black Sea coast. There is, therefore, no reason for fearing that the pipe line will not be laid down in three years' time; perhaps considerably earlier. As for the distance, it is a mere trifle compared with the American pipe lines, which collectively extend to a length of 9,000 miles. When it is open for traffic the export of Russian petroleum via the Black Sea will increase tenfold, and there will be a terrible tumble in the price of American oil in Europe. At present tens of millions of gallons of refined petroleum can be had at Baku for a penny a gallon. The projected pipe line will run it across to the Black Sea for another halfpenny, and for very little more than that sum it will be possible to bring to London in tank steamers. In this manner, whether England makes the pipe line or not, she will derive a substantial benefit by its completion, since the wholesale price of the best petroleum lamp oil will fall from sixpence per gallon to threepence and a cheap illuminant of the highest class will be placed within reach of everyone—100 per cent. cheaper than gas, infinitely more wholesome, and, in a Defries lamp, absolutely safe.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

At a recent meeting of the Birmingham Town Council Councillor Brimsley asked whether the detective officer who travelled with Mr Chamberlain had his expenses paid out of the borough fund? In reply, Councillor Bishop, chairman of the Watch Committee, read the following copy of a telegram sent by the Chief Constable to the Home Secretary:—"Mr. Chamberlain has never made any application for police protection. Some time ago, at a request from the Home Office during the late Government, an officer was detailed for duty at the right hon. gentleman's house and to accompany him whenever he left Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain, finding the officer to be a good linguist, on Tuesday last (the telegram was dated September 16) applied that he might have leave of absence to accompany him as a courier. At the same time he asked that the office should be struck off the pay list and all expenses charged to him.—(Signed) J. Farndale, Chief Constable, Birmingham." The committee had had what really amounted to an order from the Government that they should protect Mr. Chamberlain when he was in Birmingham. They could not question that order, and an officer was appointed to the duty. The Government would pay that officer's expenses—at least, the committee sent the bills to the Government, and he had no doubt they would be honoured.

Commenting on this announcement the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The "police protection" therefore is simply a courier in the service of the English Government, and instead of prowling behind Mr. Chamberlain with cocked revolver, to defend him from the desperate attacks of Mr. Parnell's emissaries, he will be better occupied in translating to his distinguished but insular companion the bills of fare and the inscriptions in the railway carriages. This little revelation naturally suggests reflections upon the astonishing lack of linguistic ability possessed by our politicians and statesmen. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, does not speak any language except his own, but he is by no means alone in this, and the fact goes a long way to explain the general awkwardness and frequent acerbity and isolation of our foreign relations. It was once said that there were only two public men in England who could carry on a conversation in really good French, Lord Granville and Lord Arthur Russell, and it is doubtful whether there are many more now. In German the percentage is probably still lower, and perhaps Mr. Bryce is the only man in the House of Commons who can speak it fluently. When from French and German we pass to Italian and Spanish, those who know much of them are indeed *nigro simillissimi cygno*, and as for Russian we might safely offer a prize to anybody who would come to our office and say "Good day" in that tongue. In these days of competitive examinations, why should not all Cabinet Ministers be required to "pass" in at least three European languages.

SUICIDE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE increase in the number of suicides in the French army has aroused the attention of the military authorities. Colonel Combarien, of the 7th Line, has issued the following order of the day to his regiment:—"Corporal Cazes has just committed suicide in the barracks. This is the second suicide during the past month. In bringing these acts of moral weakness to the knowledge of the regiment the Colonel reminds his men that the soldier of every rank owes his life to his country, and that to give way to private sorrow and commit suicide is an act of pusillanimity unworthy of a soldier. Military discipline is both firm and paternal; he who needs support will always find his chiefs ready to console and encourage him. Let there be no weakness in the struggles and trials of life. Let us reserve our blood for the accomplishment of great causes and the fulfilment of supreme duties. The Colonel has decided that military honours shall not be rendered to Corporal Cazes." A similar order was one day issued by Napoleon the First to his troops.

AN ARCTIC ADVENTURE.

AN interesting exhibit from Iceland was landed recently at Granton from the steamer Horseguards, which arrived on the previous day—one of the boats belonging to the whaling ship Chieftain of Dundee. This boat is one of the four which, on the 26th May 1884, was out in pursuit of whales in Greenland waters, and was manned by Captain Gellatly and four seamen from the Chieftain, when they fell in with and harpooned two whales, one of which, when killed and secured, was taken in tow by one of the boats, which proceeded in the direction of the ship, leaving the other three boats, including the one in question, fast to the second fish. Shortly after, a dense fog came on, which rapidly increased in density till objects in the immediate vicinity could not be discerned. The crews of the respective boats (three), fearing that they might lose their ship, which for a considerable time had been hidden from view, cut the lines by which the boats were fast to the whale, and steered, as they thought, in the direction of the ship. After a fruitless search, in which they were engaged for a number of hours, they had to give it up, and pull for the ice in search of water, as their small store of provisions was getting exhausted. After reaching the ice and securing a supply of fresh water, fearing that no assistance would reach them there, although a passing Danish vessel was sighted, but too far distant to notice them, and a storm from the south-west threatening, they decided to steer for the nearest land—a perilous undertaking, neither of the boats having sails, only their oars, assisted by a small piece of canvas line-cover, which was set up as a sail. One of the boats had a compass on board, and by it they shaped their course to the nearest land, Iceland, distant over 200 miles. The steersman of one of the boats (David Buchan, of Peterhead) was knocked overboard by the steering oar, and drowned. When this happened, the boat in charge of the captain of the Chieftain tried to take the other one in tow, but too severe a storm was now raging to allow this to be done, and the boats parted. The boat manned by Captain Gellatly; Joseph Ford, boatswain; Alexander Allan, sailmaker; Alex. Robertson, ordinary seaman, all of Dundee; and George Smith, carpenter, of Peterhead, after being several days tossed about at sea, during which great privations were endured, succeeded in reaching Langanaes, in the north of Iceland, where they were hospitably entertained by the occupants of a farmhouse, until a passing Norwegian vessel took them to another port in Iceland, at which they embarked on board the steamer Thyra for Granton. The men, when landed, continued to suffer much from their severe and protracted exposure. The boat has been sent over from Iceland by Captain John Coghill, of Granton, at present in Iceland, for the purpose of being shown in the Exhibition as an interesting relic of the extraordinary adventure of a whaling crew in the Arctic Seas.

A NEW METHOD OF HORSE-TAMING.

PROFESSOR LEON, who is known as the Mexican horse-tamer, but who talks in fluent English with a remarkably strong Yankee accent, recently gave an exhibition of his powers in the theatre of the Royal Aquarium. The stage has been converted into a circus-ring, and the first thing that greeted Mr. Leon's rather select audience was a melancholy-looking horse standing upon the sawdust. It must be confessed that a casual glance failed to convey any impression as to the necessity for taming such an animal. Mr. Leon, however, explained that it was sent to him from a cab-owner's stable, and was described as a vicious horse. He did not know whether it was good or bad until he had tried it. Proceeding to enlarge upon the merits of his system, he condemned the method at present employed in taming horses, which were often rendered vicious by brutal treatment in the course of training. He then approached the horse, which soon began to show its temper. Seizing the bridle with one hand, he passed the other hand carefully down the flank of the horse until he reached its tail, which he firmly seized. Then began a curious performance between the horse and man—the former going round and round and kicking viciously, and the latter holding on to the bridle and tail like grim death. The horse could not shake him off. It is obvious that a good deal of agility and physical endurance would be required to carry on this performance for a long time. The tamer, therefore, succeeded with a thong in tying the tail to the bridle, and allowed the horse to finish its first lesson alone. Human ingenuity, of course, triumphed in the end, and the horse practically declared itself beaten by falling down. This process is termed "sampling," after another horse-tamer named Sample. Having thus brought the animal into a comparative state of subjection, Mr Leon proceeded to take further liberties with it, and eventually got it into harness, as he said, for the first time. He also exhibited two or three ingenious contrivances for controlling a vicious horse, and finally threw the animal single-handed, placing it in such a position that it could be easily operated upon by a veterinary surgeon.

A BISHOP DECLINING A THEATRICAL BENEFIT.

THE great subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Church Congress was the refusal of the Bishop and the Congress Committee to accept a night's proceeds at the local theatre from the lessee for the Wakefield Bishopric Fund, in face of the warm advocacy of theatres of the right sort and of dancing by the Dean of Manchester and many other clergy. Last night, in the discussion on recreation, the following letter, written by direction of so liberal-minded a prelate as the Bishop of Ripon, has caused great surprise:—

The Palace, Ripon, October, 1, 1886—Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Bishop of Ripon to write and thank you for your letter of September 29. His lordship put himself at once into communication with the Wakefield Bishopric Committee respecting your former letter and its kind proposal, and understood that the Committee had answered you direct, or else he would have written before now. The Bishop now directs me to explain that, while thanking you for your proposal, the Committee do not see their way to accept it. A very large section of the subscribers to the Wakefield Bishopric Fund would misunderstand their acceptance, and would feel aggrieved, as they are opposed to the theatre. His lordship, therefore, while thanking you again for the active interest you were ready to take, must decline your offer.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) SAMUEL BICKERSTETH, Chaplain.

Mr. John Jourdain.

CHURCH CURIOS.

NEARLY four hundred objects of interest to lovers of ecclesiastical art have been this year brought together for the Loan Department of the Art Exhibition held annually during the Church Congress which is now in session. The list is headed by Mr. Athelstan Riley, who sends a Syriac New Testament of the year 1222, containing all the books of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, and some choice specimens of ivory and wood carving from Russia. Silversmith's work is well represented both by ancient and modern examples.

Bibliographers will find a great deal to interest them in the book rarities, which include a missal of the fourteenth century (13), sent by Major Taylor; the Syriac New Testament (1) already mentioned; "The Books of the Common Praier" Edward VI.'s first Prayer Book), printed in 1549; "The Newe Testament," illustrated, printed in 1552 (168); "Aurelii Augustini Opuscula Plurima" (S. Augustine), printed in Strasburg in 1489, a beautiful specimen of early printing (169), these last three being some of the loans of the Rev. L. B. Ayre. Many interesting autographs are shown, those of Archbishops Laud and Cranmer and "O. Cromwell" being among the number. But a full account of these treasures will be found in an excellent little "Illustrated Guide to the Congress and Exhibition," which may be procured at 33, Southampton-street, Strand.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthis is, as well as for biader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH BANDIT.

THE Department of Pas de Calais has just been relieved of a notorious bandit. This second Roi des Montagues, Carpentier by name, has for the past eight months kept the districts of Bethune and St. Omer in a state of terror at the audacity of his exploits. The police till a few days back were never able to lay their hands upon him, and the power of his name was so great that he was accustomed to stroll through villages and public places with impunity, the inhabitants being too frightened to fetch the police. His favourite pursuits were highway robbery and burglary with violence. He twice forced a pantry and enjoyed a meal of bread, wine, and bacon. A year ago, Carpentier went so far as to rob the house of a rural policeman, who was at the time commissioned to capture him. Shortly after, he was secured and handcuffed, but unexpectedly forced his way out and escaped. On the 7th February last a *posse* of 35 gendarmes surrounded a small wood in which he was known to be hiding, but after searching everywhere they found that he was gone. Another time he was surrounded in a farmhouse. While the police were knocking at the doors he climbed on to the roof and jumped over their heads. It must be said that Carpentier has some good traits. He can be playful, good humoured, and considerate. He will never lay his hand on the villages of Buissiere and Gosnoy. "The inhabitants of these villages," he nobly says, "feed my wife and my children. Therefore it would be unbecoming in me to do them the least injury." He once broke into the house of an old man, and, pointing his gun at the lonely occupant, asked for his money or his life. When he had received the money, he laughingly pointed out that the gun was not loaded. Carpentier was very found of sitting down to have a glass at a cafe among the other customers. There have often been traps laid for him at these places, but he soon scents Parisian money and politeness and hastily goes away. His capture at a cafe ultimately was owing to a chance. He was recognised, public feeligh was aroused and what was more important a gun happened to be near. Carpentier was pinioned, and acknowledging resistance to be impossible was taken quietly.

A MOORISH MARTYR.

A STRANGE bit of Algerian history is illustrated by one of the objects of interest in the Museum of Algiers—a ghastly plaster-cast of the Christian martyr Geronimo, writhing in the agony of death. Tradition had for 300 years told the story of the Moorish lad who, coming under the influence of Spanish missionary monks, became a Christian and a saint in all but name. He abjured the faith, it was said, for a brief moment under the pressure of bitter persecution and slavery, but returned to it with new zeal, and proved it in the end by a heroic and horrible death—that of being thrown alive, with his hands tied behind him, in to a block of liquid concrete, which was afterwards built into the wall of one of the outlying forts near the city. Such was the tradition, singularly and literally true in the minutest details, as was proved in 1853, when part of the Fort des Vingtquatre Heures was demolished, and the block of concrete found containing the accurate impression of the martyr's body, face downward, and the hands tied with cords behind the back. The block itself was claimed by the Church, and deposited with great honour in what used to be a Mahometan mosque, but is now the Roman Catholic cathedral of the town.—*Century Magazine.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Mr P G Melitus, CS, Asst Magt and Collr in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

Upper Burma.—The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commn, from the 27th July 1886, being the date on which Lieut-Col G A Strover assumed charge of the office of Commr of Arakan:—

Mr W de Courcy Ireland, to be Commr.

Lieut-Col W G Hughes, to be Dy Commr, 1st Grade.

Mr R H Pilcher, to be Dy Commr, 2nd Grade.

Mr W C Midwinter, to be Dy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Mr K G Burne, to be Dy Commr 4th Grade.

Maj T M Jenkins, to be Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Mr D J A Campbell, to be Asst Commr, 2nd Grade.

Mr H L Eales, to be Asst Commr, 3rd Grade.

The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commission, from the 1st Aug 1886, the date of the re-organization of the Burma Commission:—

Lieut-Col H R Spearman, to be Dy Commr, 1st Grade.

Maj J Butler and Maj C B Cooke, to be Dy Commrs, 2nd Grade.

Mr A R Birks, Mr A H Hildebrand, Maj C A Cresswell, and Capt C H E Adamson, to be Dy Commrs, 3rd Grade.

Capt F D Raikes, Mr A R Colquhoun, Capt W F H Grey, Maj T M Jenkins, Mr T C Mitchell, Mr J E Bridges, and Mr A M B Irwin, to be Dy Commrs, 4th Grade.

Mr D L M Mackay, Mr H Adamson, Mr D J A Campbell, and Mr H G Batten, to be Asst Commrs, 1st Grade.

Mr W T Hall, Capt G S Eyre, Mr G W Shaw, Mr H L Eales, Mr E J H O Gleeson, Mr F C Gates, and Mr W G L Rice, to be Asst Commrs, 2nd Grade.

Mr A E Hurry, Mr A S Fleming, Mr H P. Todd Naylor, Mr H S Hartnoll, Mr A T A Shaw, Mr N G Cholmeley, and Lieut T G Johnson, to be Asst Commrs, 3rd Grade.

Examinations.—The services of Capt J H Sadler, BSC, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Medical.—The services of the undermentioned Commissioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Dept:—

Surg-Maj E G Russell, MB.

Surg G W P Dennys.

Police—Upper Burma.—The following promotions in the Police Dept are ordered, from the 1st Aug, the date of the re-organization of the Police in Upper in Burma:—

Mr B H Davidson, to be Dist Supdt of Police, 1st Grade.

Mr T D Jameson and Mr. T W. Wood, to be Dist Supdts of Police, 2nd Grade.

Mr J W Olive, Mr. T. F. Fforde, and Mr J C Perreau to be Dist Supdts 3rd Grade.

Mr R A L Fanshawe, Mr B K S McDermott, Mr R B Hawkes, Mr C J O'Donoghue, and Mr J D Mercer, to be Dist Supdts, 4th Grade.

Moung Shwe Kvi, CIE, Mr E H Molloy, Mr G C Serres, Mr W G Snadden, Mr R Martin, and Mr C Fanshawe, to be Dist Supdts, 5th Grade.

Mr J M Law, Mr F S Stowell, Mr M J Chisholm, Mr P J Porter, Mr C H Serres, and Mr C M Prendergast, to be Asst Supdts of Police, 1st Class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Bartels as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recoguize the appointment of Mr Stewart R Turnbull as Consul for the Netherlands at Madras.

Surg W G P Alpin, Indian Medical Service, in offg medical charge, 19th Regt (Punjab) Benl Infy, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

The services of Col H M B Burlton, BSC, lately Cant Magste of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cant Magste in the Punjab, from the date of joining.

The following reversion in the Political Dept is made from the 8th Oct 1886, consequent upon a reduction in the number of appointments in the 1st Class of Political Assts.

Lieut W H Cornish, Offg Political Asst of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd Class.

The Govr-Genl in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the Gwalior Durbar have abolished all transit duties hitherto levied within the Gwalior State.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Leave and Appointments.—The following grade reversions among officers of the Account Dept in Sept 1886 are hereby notified:—

From the 11th Sept 1886, in consequence of the return from leave on medical certificate of Mr W T Piercy:—

Mr W H Egerton to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V, and revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

Mr K B Wagle to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class VI, and revert to his appointment as Probationer, Class VII.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Maj H M E Brunker, Scottish Rifles, to be a Dy Adjt-Genl, vice Maj J E Goodwyn, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 9th Oct 1886.

Burma Field Force.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service with the Mounted Infy:—

Capt R E Golightly, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieut G B Stevens, 4th Madras Infy.

Lieut J R Sladen, East Yorkshire Regt.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Bgdr-Genl R C Stewart, M Cav, A-D-C to the Queen, Qrmr-Genl, Madras Army, to be Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Bgdr-Genl J W McQueen, CB, BSC, A-D-C to the Queen, appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. Dated 15th Oct 1886.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India, probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut W A L Cowie, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut C H Dawson, Royal Dublin Fusilliers.

Volunteer Corps.—Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr Charles Hastings Mackie to be Capt to complete the establishment.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col C A Munro, BSC, Dist Supdt of Police, 1st Grade, Burma, (m. c.) for one year, 228 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Col R Smith, BSC, Commandant, 8th Beni Infy, (p. a.) for 1 year. Pension service, over thirty years.

Maj W O Thompson, BSC, Wing Commander, 2nd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for 1 year pension service.—23 years and 218 days.

Maj W J A Birch, BSC, Wing Commander, 6th Beni Infy, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service, twenty years and 325 days.

Capt and Lieut-Col N R Stewart, BSC, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regt, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service 14 years and 296 day.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Cols F Gellie, BSC,—20th Oct 1886; T Trueman, Bo SC,—20th Oct 1886; J Jopp, Bo S C,—20th Oct 1886.

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Majors.—Capt E Lloyd,—16th Oct 1886; D E Gouldsbury,—16th Oct 1886.

Medcal Department.—To be Brigade Surgeons.—Surg-Maj John Duncan, M.D, vice Bgde-Surg R S Bateson, retired. Dated 1st Sept 1886; Surg-Maj E Tandy, vice Bgde-Surg G Farrell, promoted. Dated 2nd Sept 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Deuchars, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the Govt of Beni to that under the Chief Commr of Burma.

The services of Mr C H Croudace, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, on return from furlough are placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

The services of Mr D Campbell, Sub-Engr, 1st Grade, and Hony Asst Engr, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railways Company.

The services of Mr C Swappe, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company, from the 1st Oct 1886.

Mr. R. L. Campbell, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the Chief Commr of Assam to that under the Chief Commr of Burma.

This cancels that portion of P W Dept, dated 21st Sept 1886, which relates to Mr Campbell

Mr. B W Cantopher, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the Chief Commr of Assam to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

This cancels P W Dept Notification No 245, dated 27th Sept 1886.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Dept, during the absence of privilege leave of Mr A J Leppoc-Capple, Director-Genl of Telegraphs.

Col H A Mallock, BSC, Dy Director-Genl, as Director-Genl, and Mr. W R Brooke, Director of Construction, as Dy Director-Genl of Telegraphs.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr T R G Cadiz, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, in extension, for nine months, under Section 53 of the Civil Leave Code from the forenoon of the 13th Oct 1886.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	6	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb Rs

NOTICES.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder,	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapkii
Musjid	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla "	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Cooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Waugni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Harsud	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kheringee	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*	Talligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egatpoorah	Sewnee	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Poona†¶	Barree Road
Bailgaum	Khundi	Loonee	Marhen
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Qorooiee	Unger
Siding	Etarsee for	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Niphar	Bagra	Dhondi	Hoodgee
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Kurubgam
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and	Doodeeh
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Baskeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Babai	Warrongaum	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kurelli (for	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawud	Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Hoad
Misowlee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Chicksago
		Sheagaum*.	Balchore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Ibad
Churney Rd	Wavejee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Borawlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhyndar	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wadi Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	See under-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	abad
er am	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Refreshmen
From 15 to 30 miaute
inutes for Dinner

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.

TRADE WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.

GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS AWARD—INTERNATIONAL SANITARY EXHIBITION.

CONSERVATORIES. LAMP PILLARS. SHOP FRONTS. BANDSTANDS. TOMB RAILS. VERANDAHS. BANNERETS. CRESTINGS. SPANDRILS. BRACKETS. COLUMNS. GATES. ARCADES. RAILINGS. PAVILIONS. PILASTERS. BALCONIES. TERMINALS. FLAGSTAFFS. ALTAR RAILS. ORNL FRONTS. ORNL ROOFING. CLOCK TOWERS.

STRAIGHT STAIRS. STABLE FITTINGS. ORNL GUTTERS. SPIRAL STAIRS. ROOF PLATES. ORNL PANELS. VENTILATORS. BALUSTERS. FOUNTAINS. GRATINGS. URINALS. PUMPS. CLOSETS. ASH BINS. HANDRAILS. GATE PIERS. R. W. PIPES. BATHS. SINKS. WASH STANDS. GARDEN SEATS. SEAT STANDARDS. CATTLE TROUGHS. SCHOOL FITTINGS.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
Architectural, Sanitary, General and Engineering Art Ironfounders—
Home, Foreign, and Colonial.
CONTRACTORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE-LIST, AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.
A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, HULL, ENGLAND.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

RICHARD EVERED & Co LIMITED

Manufacturers of
GAS CHANDELIERS,
Hall Lamps, Brackets,
FITTINGS, &c.,
SHOP WINDOW FITTINGS,
BRASS CASED TUBE,
CABINET BRASSFOUNDRY,
Picture Rods, Stair Rods,
BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS,
(Specially adapted for the Indian Market,)
PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDRY,
STEAM FITTINGS,
BRAZED BRASS & COPPER TUBES,
ROLLED METAL, &c.

LONDON WAREHOUSES 28 & 29 DRURY LANE W.C. 50 HOLBORN VIADUCT E.C. & HIGH ST. SHOREDITCH E.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SURREY WORKS SMETHWICK BIRMINGHAM

COND BROS. BIRM.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5; interleaved, Re. 6-8.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., D., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee,

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„ 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„ 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„ 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England engraved thereon. The great popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, manufactured from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Saulstreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

ORIGINAL BOTTLING (★ .. ★★ .. ★★★)
OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the **SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL** bears the Signature—

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Dublin,
CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON.
RETAILED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d 1s. 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.
WATERPROOF BLACKING.

TRADE MARK.

Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.
PLATE POWDER, Does not injure the Silver.
BRUNSWICK BLACK, For Stoves or Iron Work.
STEEL POWDER, For Bright Grates and Fire Irons.
FURNITURE POLISH.
NO HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

Æsculap THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.
HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ESCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.
INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.
ESCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
ESCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. LAND BUDA PESTH.
THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.
BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN MILLS TENTS

WERE AWARDED
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

And their superiority for excellence of design, durability and general finish, may be vouched for by the many UNSOLICITED testimonials they have received, one of which is annexed below.

"CAMP" "AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION
"August 19th, 1886.

"No. 685.

"SIR,

"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the 'ELGIN MILLS for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the 'past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather, but have lasted well throughout.

"Yours truly,
"To
"THE MANAGER, "(Sd.) CHAS. E. YATE, CAPTAIN.
"ELGIN MILLS,
"CAWNPORE."

A LARGE STOCK
COMPRISING

DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, CASHMERE MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS.

SLEEPING, SHOOTING, CABUL, SERVANTS' and LASCAR PALS.

DURBAR TENTS, MESS TENTS, NATIVE OFFICERS' and TROOPERS' TENTS, CAMP FURNITURE and BEDS, ALWAYS ON HAND.

The revised Prices will be found to be the most moderate in the Indian Market for GUARANTEED QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, the Tents being as heretofore, the best value obtainable in the country.

Any description of Tents not in stock can be supplied at short notice on application to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

DUNNETT & Co.,

WATERPROOF **"K"** BOOTS,
LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,
Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.
&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

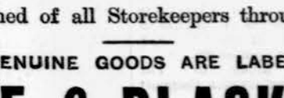
ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious
AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the
ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—
"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre
writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.



EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 Gt PORTLAND St LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been freely largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions enclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

For further information, address—
Mr. J. CROWDER,
2, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.